

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifth Series)

Vol. LXI

[May 3 to 17, 1976/Vaisakha 13 to 27, 1898 (Saka)]



Sixteenth Session, 1976/1898 (Saka)

(Vol. LXI Contains Nos. 31—40)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

CONTENTS

No. 34, Thursday, May 6, 1976/Vaisakha 16, 1898 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions :

*Starred Questions Nos. 692 to 696, 700, 701, 703, 704, 706, 707 . . . 1—28

Written Answers to Questions :

Starred Questions Nos. 689 to 691, 697 to 699, 702, 705, 708 and 709 . . . 28—36

Unstarred Questions Nos. 3391 to 3462 and 3464 to 3495. 36—114

Papers laid on the Table 114—16

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 333 dated 30th January, 1976 re. Violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by Concerns. . . 116—17

Personal Explanation by Member. 117—19

Business Advisory Committee—

Sixty-first Report adopted. 119—20

Demands for Grants, 1976-77—

Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation— 120—49

Shri Jagjivan Ram 120—47

Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies— 149—266

Shri Krishna Chandra Halder 151—57

Shri Liladhar Kotokj 159—64

Shri S. M. Banerjee 164—72

Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah 172—77

Shri K. S. Chavda 177—82

Shri Ram Singh Bhai 182—88

Shri Erasmo de Sequeira 189—92

Prof. Narain Chand Parashar 192—98

Shri Syed Ahmed Aga 198—209

Shri K. Mayathevar 209—12

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

(ii)

	COLUMNS
Shri Rajdeo Singh	212—17
Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha	217—21
Shri B. P. Maurya	221—34
Shri Vasant Sathe	235—38
Shri K. Suryanarayana	238—42
Shri K. M. 'Madhukar'	242—46
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	246—51
Shri M. Ram Gopal Reddy	251—54
Shri Ram Bhagat Paswan	254—57
Shri A. P. Sharma	257—66

LOK SABHA DEBATES

I

LOK SABHA

Thursday May 6, 1976/Vaisakha 18,
1898 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Expansion of Mangalore Port

*692. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand Mangalore Port; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). For the export of 7.5 million of Kudremukh Iron Ore annually to Iran, the Port of New Mangalore is proposed to be developed to receive vessels of 60,000 DWT of a draught of 12.5 metres, at an alongside berth equipped with mechanical loading facilities. The main items of work to be undertaken by the Port are:

- (i) Dredging.
- (ii) Construction of an Ore berth.
- (iii) Extension of Breakwaters.
- (iv) Acquisition of floating craft.
- (v) Procurement of navigational aids.

668 L.S.-I.

2

The works are estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When is the work actually going to start, and what is the time it will take to complete it?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The port developments are supposed to be finished to coincide with the availability of the ore. We have already ordered a dredger and tenders have already been invited for the breakwaters.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: When will the actual deepening start? Will it take years or months?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The dredging will commence 18 months practically from now and will be completed within another 18 months thereafter.

Implementation of Award of Second Wage Board on Working Journalists

*693. SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the daily newspapers published from various State Capitals are yet to implement the award of Second Wage Board on Working Journalists; and

(b) if so, the action taken against these dailies so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The recommendations of the 2nd Wage Board for Working Journalists are enforceable statutorily and these have been implemented in most cases. The implementation is effected by the

State Governments and they have been advised to ensure that the recommendations are implemented in remaining cases, if any.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: May I know what are the newspapers who have not implemented the Wage Award? There is one working veteran journalist Mr. Nimai Bhattacharjee who is working as working journalist at *Danik Biswamitra* of the national language. He is being deprived of this award and due to that reason, he has lost the accreditation. I would also like to know whether this is in his knowledge or not?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Some representations have been received in cases of non-implementation of the recommendations of the Second Wage Board on Working Journalists and they are as such: (1) The Nagpur Union of Working Journalists have sent a letter on 31-8-75 and have reported that the management of the *Nar Bharat* did not implement the recommendations either of the first Wage Board or the second Wage Board as such; (2) as far as paying D.A., weightage, categorisation and pay scales are concerned, the recommendations of the 2nd Wage Board for Working Journalists are statutorily applicable and enforceable under the provisions of the Working journalists Act 1955. The matter was brought to the notice of the Government of Maharashtra. (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER: If you like you can lay it on the Table. You have given many places in Nagpur.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Three representations.

MR. SPEAKER: If you have any information, you give him.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We have no information. But there was one representation from West Bengal also. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: May I know what is that paper in West Bengal?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The Indian Journalists Association, Calcutta in a letter dated 28-11-75 have drawn our attention towards the non-implementation by some Establishments of Urdu newspaper published from Calcutta. The Association have brought to our notice the non-implementation of recommendations of the Wage Board. According to them, they are getting below the subsistence level. So, we have brought it to the notice of the West Bengal Government.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: May I know what disciplinary action he has contemplated for violation of this award?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: The State Government is the appropriate Government in the matter. They can take action.

MR. SPEAKER: The State Government is the appropriate authority in this matter.

Deepening of Channel of Cochin Port

*694. **SHRI VAYALAR RAVI:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps are being taken to deepen the channel of the Cochin Port for the larger ships to berth; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). At present there is no proposal for deepening the channel and the existing berths for ships of more than 30 feet draft to berth.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Cochin Port is suffering from lack of facilities for the bigger ships to come. So, even the foodgrains cannot be ported out because the larger ships cannot berth there. The Kerala Government purchased ships, but those ships cannot berth at Cochin our own State Port. This is a pitiable condition in Cochin. If you permit me, I can quote figures. In 1974-75, the total tonnage of import and export was 48,13,323 and in 1975-76, it was 42,55,145. It has come down. It is very clear from this statement that the total tonnage of goods handled at the Cochin Port has come down because the bigger ships cannot come there. It was promised earlier to deepen the channel which will enable the Cochin Shipyard to make bigger ships and also use the super tanker berths. What is the reaction of the hon Minister?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The existing facilities at the Cochin Port can take ships upto 22,000 to 25,000 DWT with 30 feet draft. So far as food-grain vessels are concerned, which are lighter than a large tanker, they are normally of this size. They can come to Cochin. Similarly, with regard to fertiliser vessels, they are of the same size. They can also come in. Therefore, the fall in traffic is not necessarily related to that. It is related with the overall pattern of foodgrain and fertiliser berthings at all Indian ports. As far as the berths are concerned, they cannot be deepened to a draft of more than 30 feet. Therefore, the deepening of the channel is not really inter-related with it because it would not be useful to deepen the channel because the berth itself cannot be deepened to more than 30 feet draft.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: I am glad that the hon. Minister has accepted that the bigger ships cannot come there and that the berths are not sufficient enough to have facilities for the bigger ships. I have seen the Cochin Shipyard. They are making 1 lakh

tonnage ships there. But they cannot even test them because the depth is not enough. They cannot use them. It is necessary that Cochin Port should have larger berth facilities. In this background, may I know whether the hon. Minister will take the overall view of the entire development of the Cochin Port, including super tanker berth facilities?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: We have viewed the problem as a whole. The facilities are being created for larger vessels to berth at outer vizag harbour, at outer Madras harbour and also Haldia is being developed....

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The question is about the Cochin port. You are answering about the Haldia port.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: Providing facilities for berthing of this size of vessels at every port will mean considerable expenditure. That kind of a thing is not related to the Cochin Port. As far as the Cochin Shipyard is concerned, the vessels which will be launched from the Shipyard will be light. Therefore, all that is required is the widening of the channel, not necessarily the deepening of the channel.

Earnings of Calcutta Port

*695. **SHRI R. N. BARMAN:** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether the earnings of port of Calcutta have been dwindling progressively during the last three years and if so, the yearwise break-up and steps taken to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): No Sir. The revenue earn-

ings of Calcutta Port Trust during the last three years were as under:—

	(Rupees in crores)
1973-74	30.95
1974-75	42.14
1975-76	53.91

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: I am glad that the Calcutta port's earnings have been increasing during the last three years. I would like to know what is the quantum of profit that was earned during these years. The Public Accounts Committee of Parliament had also suggested that the practice of misdeclaration of description of contents and weights and less utilisation of dredger capacity are two important sources of leakages of revenue and, if so, what has Government done in this matter?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: So far as the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee are concerned, they are being separately processed and action is being taken. As far as the traffic is concerned, the traffic itself has increased besides earnings.

SHRI R. N. BARMAN: May I know whether it is a fact that the Government is contemplating to have joint administration of Calcutta and Haldia port? and, if so, whether this will improve the financial position of the port of Calcutta and whether the State Government was consulted and, if so, what is their reaction in this matter?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: I would imagine that this really does not arise as a supplementary to this question.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know whether, in order to improve the financial position, joint administration of the ports is being considered.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: With regard to the administration of both the Calcutta and Haldia ports, either as joint or separate ports, the matter is

under investigation by a Committee headed by Mr. Mukherjee.

SHRI TRIBIE CHAUDHURI: The Minister has given the figures of the earnings of the port; they have certainly increased, but I want to know how they are related to profits. Is it not a fact that the Calcutta Port is involved in heavy losses which is due to two things—one being the increasing cost of operating the port and the second being the leakages mentioned by the Public Accounts Committee? I would like to know whether the Government contemplate taking urgent steps to stop this.

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: It is true that the Calcutta Port was in deficit for practically six to seven years from 1967 onwards but, over the last year, there is a slight surplus. For the anticipated year 1976-77 also, there is likely to be a marginal surplus.

As far as the Public Accounts Committee's recommendations are concerned, I have already mentioned that they are being separately processed.

SHRI SAKTI KUMAR SARKAR: I want to know about the proposed management of the two ports at Calcutta and at Haldia. Just now the Minister said that a Committee has been appointed, headed by Mr. Mukherjee to look after the interests of both the ports. But a few days ago, when some representatives of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce met Mr. Trivedi in this respect, he categorically told them that he had in mind two separate Administrations which would be at the cost of the Calcutta Port. May I know from him categorically what the mind of the Ministry is about the management of the two ports?

SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI: The Ministry will consider this subject after the report of the Mukherjee Committee is received.

Technical Assistance to Nepal for Telephone Exchange

*696. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Nepal has sought the technical assistance of Indian Government for the establishment of telephone exchange in that country; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Indian Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). In response to requests received from His Majesty's Government of Nepal from time to time, the Government of India have, during the last ten years, provided assistance for the construction of nine telephone exchanges at various places in Nepal, including Kathmandu. Eight of these exchanges are functioning. The ninth exchange, the one at Biratnagar, is nearing completion and is expected to start functioning within a few months.

SHRI K. MALLANNA: May I know from the Hon. Minister whether there are any terms and conditions entered into for this technical assistance and, if so, what are those terms and conditions?

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS: There are no particular terms and conditions except that we have given some aid to them for the construction of the telephone exchanges.

Rationalisation of Service Conditions of Labourers

*700. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether any attempt at rationalisation of service conditions of labourers employed in the sector other

than industry and agriculture in the country has been done; and

(b) if so what are these crafts/trades/professions and what are the rationalising steps taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Presumably the main sectors which the Hon'ble Member has in mind are Shops and Commercial Establishments, Domestic Workers and Railway Porters and Vendors. Service conditions of workers employed in Shops and Commercial Establishments are regulated under the various State Shops and Commercial Establishments Acts which, *inter alia*, provide for hours of work, opening and closing hours, weekly day of rest, payment of wages, etc. The question of suitable Legislation to improve the working conditions of Domestic Workers is being examined in consultation with the State Governments. As for Railway Porters and Vendors, the Study Group which surveyed the service conditions of these workers had submitted its report in April 1959, made several recommendations concerning framing by the Railway Board of a model grievance procedure, supply of woollen uniforms during winter, free medical treatment to licensed porters, provision by the Railways of rest shelters with bath and drinking water facilities for the use of licensed porters, indoor medical treatment to licensed porters in railway hospitals, etc. The Ministry of Railways have accepted many of these recommendations.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In the statement the hon. Minister has stated that, presumably, I mean by the labourers other than those engaged in industry and agriculture, the domestic workers, railway porters and vendors and shops

and commercial establishments and their employees. By and large, this is true, but I might also mention here that the other categories which may not fall under the category of industrial or agricultural labourers will be the construction workers, those who are working on roads, canals, bridges and buildings. Unless you are going to define 'forestry' also as coming under 'agriculture', it may include forestry also. Unless you define the small scale crafts that are being carried on in the interior of towns and villages, small crafts and the craftsmen employed by the master craftsmen can also be taken to come under those falling in the category of neither agriculture nor industry. May I, therefore, know, since this is an area in which much investigation does not seem to have been done, whether you have statistics and figures regarding the total number of working population in this country coming under those categories which do not fall under either industry or agriculture. Now that I have confirmed your presumption at least partially, may I know what is the number of these people, for whom, if at all we bring in labour legislation, we shall have to think in terms of their number—approximate, not exact?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: Even the approximate number is not known to us except that of porters and vendors where again there are two conflicting claims: the Railways say that they are not more than three lakhs, but the Federation of Railway Porters and vendors claim it to be more than five lakhs. Excepting these figures, we do not have the actual or even approximate figure of these people.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: In view of the fact that the data position is not very clear, will the Minister at least concede that, as compared to particularly those labourers employed in the organized industry like manufacturing or organized services, the condition particularly of the domestic workers, construction workers and others is one of the worst in the country and if so, what

steps he proposes to take in order to organize them and give them the benefits of their hard work?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: So far as construction workers are concerned, the hon. Member is aware that we have passed the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act. We are in favour of abolition of the contract system wherever, it is possible, and where it is not possible, we are trying to regulate the system.

So far as domestic servants are concerned, this is the toughest problem we are faced with. Our attention has been drawn by the Petitions Committee in their 22nd Report, and we have tried to consult the State Governments. The State Governments are feeling a great deal of difficulty in the matter, and from whatever suggestions or views we have received from the State Governments, we find that they are not in favour at all of bringing about any enactment for this purpose because they think that it might adversely affect the labour.

SHRI P. K. DEO: From the statement we find that the question of suitable legislation to improve the working conditions of domestic workers is being examined in consultation with the State Governments. Just now the hon. Minister has stated that the State Governments are not very keen about it. It is a matter of great concern and distress, particularly when you talk of the 20-point programme and when you talk of liquidation of the bonded labour and so on, I would like to know which are the State Governments which are putting impediments in the way of implementation of the Centre's directive. I would also like to know whether any time limit has been fixed in this regard.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: I can only say that most of the States are not in favour of this enactment to regulate the conditions of domestic servants.

SHRI P. K. DEO: This itself is contradictory your 20-point programme and State Governments not implementing it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In view of the intricate nature of the problem and its vast implications and ramifications, I would like to know, whether the Government would consider formation of an Employment Relations Act, instead of an Act like Industrial Disputes Act which, as you know, is restricted only to industrial workers, as defined, and also to disputes. This is a concurrent subject. If we have an Employment Relations Act, it will cover every conceivable Employee; whatever employment is given already, let it at least be regulated and protected. As you have seen yourself, the contract labourers are the worst affected and exploited persons; nobody can save them. Nowhere the agricultural labourers get the minimum wages even if you recommend that and fix that under the 20-point Programme. Unless you bring it within the purview of some common law for the whole country, you will not be able to protect the labour. Therefore, are you contemplating formation of an Employment Relations Act?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: It is a suggestion for consideration.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I do not want a certificate that this is a suggestion for action. I want to know, if you are contemplating such an Act and if so, when you will take steps in that direction.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA: We will try to take advantage of this suggestion whenever it is possible.

Deaths due to use of Anti-biotics

*701. **SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether unrestricted use of anti-biotics drugs has led to many deaths in USA and other countries; and

(b) the position in India and the steps taken to prevent it?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING: (SHRI A. K.

M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

We are not aware whether unrestricted use of anti-biotics has led to many deaths in U. S. A. and other countries. However, press reports had appeared in 1974 on the US Senate Committee's Enquiry into Reckless Use of Antibiotics wherein it was alleged that there could be some connection between high pressure sales of anti-biotics by drug firms and thousands of cases of death and disability from inappropriate prescribing of these powerful drugs for colds, influenza and other viral infections.

It is recognised that some of the anti-biotics can, unless prescribed under strict control, cause undesirable side-effects. In India all anti-biotics are included in Schedule 'L' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules and therefore, can be sold only on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner. Instructions have been issued to all State Drug Control authorities, Directors of Health Services, etc. in 1974 and 1975 drawing their attention to the problems that can be caused by indiscriminate use of anti-biotics and directing them to exercise adequate caution and control. It has also been suggested that the promotional literature of anti-biotics should be screened so as to ensure that they do not make exaggerated claims.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Sir, I am sorry, that the papers concerning the answer that I have received, do not contain the statement referred to by the hon. Minister.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: There is no separate statement. As the answer is a long one, I have placed it in the form of a statement on the Table of the House

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: There was a news item from Washington which was published in important newspapers of this country that anti-

biotics drugs are being used very indiscriminately in the United States and that is creating problems, not simple problems but such as resulting in deaths, and the medical authorities in that country are already seized of the matter. Sir, it is well known that anti-biotics drugs are also being used in this country in a very unrestricted manner, particularly by new doctors who do not know much about medicine yet. Also, we have a large number of quacks in this country, who are using anti-biotics drugs on our rural folk very frequently. May I know, what is the present position in this country and what steps Government propose to take to eliminate any chance of mishap in this country?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: It is a fact that it appeared in the newspapers that there has been a random use of anti-biotics in the United States of America. We also learnt it from the newspapers that there was a Senate Committee which was conducting an enquiry into the matter. But so far as our country is concerned, we have taken all precautions to see that there is no random use of these anti-biotics. What we have done in this country is that these anti-biotics are included in Schedule VIII and only qualified medical practitioners are entitled to prescribe them. The quacks to which the hon. Member referred to are not entitled to prescribe these anti-biotics. Secondly, the literature for promotion of sales of these anti-biotics is always checked up to see that they do not make any false claims. If the literature makes any false claims, the Drug Controller sees to it that those false claims are deleted. Then, the label or carton of all anti-biotic drugs in to contain a warning prevents such things. But there is a lot of people in the country who, to cure themselves from ailments, just do not go to doctors but just prescribe it themselves and take it....

MR. SPEAKER: That will do, I think. You have done well. Second question.

SHRI MAHAL KISHORE SINHA: My second question.

There are by now a large number of factories manufacturing anti-biotic drugs in the country. Is proper vigilance being exercised in the process of manufacture so that such elements do not find a place in it which might create health hazards instead of curing the patients?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I have not been able to give him the answer just now. But the moment it is manufactured, then we have taken care of by seeing. . .

MR. SPEAKER: After manufacture. You mean in the process of manufacture?

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: I will require notice.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question. Shri Bhogendra Jha—not here. Shrimati Roza Vidyadhar Deshpande.

Iron Ore Deposits in Bailadila Hills

*703. SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India has again pointed out the existence of huge iron ore deposits in the Bailadila hills in South Bastar;

(b) if so, the outlines thereof; and

(c) how far this would help Bhilai Steel Plant in future?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The geological investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India had indicated that there are 14 distinct iron ore deposits in the Bailadila Range which runs south to north across the southern portion of Bastar

District. The total reserves were estimated at about, 1300 million tonnes. Since then, the National Mineral Development Corporation have taken up mining of deposit No. 14 and are developing a second mine in deposit No. 5.

Bhilai Steel Plant draws its present iron ore requirements from its captive mines at Dalli and Rajhara in Durg District, also in Madhya Pradesh. If and when Bhilai needs to be backed by more mines, the Rowghat deposits in north-west corner of Bastar District would be closer to Bhilai than Bailadila.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: I would like to know whether the ore from these mines is meant for Bhilai Steel plant and if not, is it being exported to Japan?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): This mine was mainly developed for export purposes so that the iron ore produced there from these mines is exported to Japan. That is correct.

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Does it mean that we do not at all need this iron ore because it is said that it was found by the Japanese that there are huge deposits of iron ore in this particular mine. So, I would like to know whether we are not at all in need of the use of this iron ore and whether it is not a very good kind of iron ore or whether it is too good that we cannot use it in our steel plants for producing fine steel.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Fortunately in this country we have enough iron ore and our steel plants have got captive iron ore mines. Therefore, the quality is also good. But, really speaking, Bhilai Steel Plant, as the hon. Member wanted to know, has captive iron ore mines which are located nearby that plant. Therefore, we should not go unnecessarily to far off and distant places for getting iron ore.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: While contracting for export of iron ore from Bailadila to Japan, may I know whether the Government has assessed and made necessary provision for the required quantity of iron ore that has to be made available to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant because Bailadila happens to be the captive mine of Vizag Steel Plant. Has this been kept in view while contracting for export of ore to Japan from this mine?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It has been very much kept in view and we are developing mines for Vizag Steel Plant also.

SHRI P. K. DEO: I wanted to find out one information. There are vast deposits of iron ore in Bailadila from which 6 million tonnes are committed to be exported to Japan through Vizag port. A railway line was also laid, the DBK railway line, from Vizag to Bailadila. There is a tremendous demand for passenger traffic as also for other goods. As a matter of fact, even though the railway line has been developed in a very backward area, there has been no movement of any traffic except iron ore. So, I would like to ask the hon Minister: will he consider the question of having another outlet for the Bailadila iron ore deposits for which a survey has been made to connect Bailadila with Vijayasingha and then to Vizag?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I do not know why the hon. Member is interested in disrupting this thing. If he wants any additional railway line, he should ask the Railway Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know: instead of exporting iron ore, could the government not consider this suggestion has been made long before also again and again. Has the Government taken into consideration about the pelletisation or sponge iron so that larger quantities could be accommodated and transported and we should also get a better price for our commodity.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is under very active consideration of the Government. Really speaking, we have sanctioned this year a Pellets Plant in Goa and negotiations are being made with other countries also for setting up more Pellets Plants. So, far as the sponge iron is concerned, this technology is still in the process of development. We have sought the help of UNDP. Our own National Metallurgical Laboratory is going ahead with this. We are fully aware of the benefits of exporting pellets and sponge iron instead of iron ore. The Government is fully alive of it.

SHRI B. V. NAIK: Would the export potential of iron ore of an inferior variety from backward areas—Bailadila and Bastar—be considered for foreign market, in view of the fact that blending and export is within the standards of foreign countries like Japan?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: It is very important that backward areas should also be developed. It is just for the information of the hon. Members that Kudremukh is being developed for the purpose.

Accident in Coal Mines

*704. **SHRI N. E. HORO:** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of serious accidents in coal mines during the last year;

(b) the causes for these accidents; and

(c) how does the percentage of these accidents compare with that before the nationalisation of mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) 2131 serious accidents occurred in coal mines during the year 1975.

(b) Fall of roof, fall of sides, haulage, fall of persons, fall of objects, and irruption of water were the main causes of these accidents.

(c) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10796/76].

SHRI N. E. HORO: The statement shows that the accidents of a serious nature in the coal mines have increased since these were nationalised so much so over 500 cases have occurred. In 1970 the total number of serious accidents were 1377. In 1975 it has gone up to 2131. I would like to know whether it is not a fact that at the time of take over some persons were overnight inducted as labourers and miners in these mines on false records and these persons are responsible for low grade work and for such serious accidents. Secondly, every year Safety weeks had been observed and there has been an organisation for it, but it seems due to the lethargy and apathy of these organisations, there has been no improvement. Will the Minister consider all these things and look into overhauling the entire set up of the Coal Mines Safety organisation.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): At the time of nationalisation, certain contingents of workers were available as had been employed previously by the previous mine owners and most of them were taken over. Nothing new has happened after the nationalisation. Figures have been given. The mining activities have increased. Naturally, accidents have taken place.

SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister kindly look into the question of overhauling the set up of Mines Safety Organisations and I would like to know whether it is not a fact that with coal, the authorities in charge of the Coal Mines have neglected observance of these safety rules?

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: Though it is not a matter of consolation still the fact remains that the rate

of accidents in India is much lower than some of the most advanced countries. But we are also trying to reorganise the entire organisation of the Director General of Mines Safety, with regard to Mines despite regulations and also regulations under the Mines Act, we have framed new regulations and even without waiting for other procedural formalities, I have requested the Ministries of Energy and also Mines, to implement these things to the extent they are capable of implementing them. The Ministry of Energy and other Ministers have extended their cooperation and they have asked their various organisations to implement them.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: In listing the causes of accidents, on this statement, I do not find the mention of the cause of such accidents as happened in Chasnala. I do not think they have been listed anywhere. It may be that they can come under fall of sides. The hon. Minister of Mines as also the hon. Minister of Labour are present here. May I know whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a serious warning that has come in the report of the Pipeline Enquiry Committee from West Bengal Government's Mines Officer and certain other authoritative sources about the serious danger which threatens the pipeline running near Raniganj area? I raised the question of fires in mines the other day the Minister was not present, his deputy was present. It was stated that fire accidents at Raniganj and Jharia are not at all very serious. The Calcutta Hindustan Standard published a very lengthy report about this and they drew the serious attention of the Government to this aspect of the matter. I want to know whether the serious attention of the Government has been drawn to this report and what decision they have taken to avert such a disaster which might turn into a national disaster.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: As far as this is concerned, this does not

fall entirely within the jurisdiction of the Mines Department.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI: Coal-mines fire is raging near the vicinity of pipeline of oil. I am not simply relying on newspaper reports alone. The Mines Officer of the West Bengal Government has also said about this.

SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY: I will immediately look into it. The inspectors of the Directorate-General of Mines Safety visited a number of mines as a result of which the working of some of the mines has been stopped.

Outstanding Issues between India and Sri Lanka

*706 **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which points of dispute with Sri Lanka have been resolved so far; and

(b) the broad features of the points that remain to be resolved?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The status and future of 975,000 persons of Indian origin residing in Sri Lanka have been decided by the Agreements of October, 1964 and January, 1974.

The Maritime Boundary between the two countries has been settled along its entire length under the Agreements of June, 1974 and March, 1976. The question of sovereignty over the island of Kachativu amicably settled under the June, 1974 agreement.

(b) There are no outstanding problems between the two countries

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Sir, I would like to know, after the agreement of 1974, what is now the status of the persons of the Indian origin and how far have they acquired it as the result of the agreed solution?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, Sir, gradual progress is taking place about this matter. I can tell you that according to the India-Sri Lanka Agreement of 1964, India is to accept about 5,25,000 together with their natural increase for repatriation to India and Sri Lanka is to grant citizenship to three lakhs persons together with the natural increase and for the remaining 1,50,000, it was agreed in 1974, that Indian should accept, 75,000 together with the natural increase and Sri Lanka is to grant citizenship to 75,000 persons together with the natural increase. Up to the end of December, 1975, India had granted citizenship to 3,20,298 persons of whom 1,91,522 have been repatriated and Sri Lanka has granted citizenship to 1,10,760 persons with the full implementation of 1964 and 1974 Agreements. I think this is the information that you wanted.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Secondly, I would like to know how far the rights of fishing have been affected while settling the maritime boundary.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Well, we have certainly exchanged letters on agreement about the fishing rights in Wadge bank—fishing practices of Sri Lanka and not the rights—but, as far as the other fishing activities are concerned, naturally, the respective fishermen will have to remain in their own respective boundaries.

SHRI K. L. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I appreciate the efforts made by the Ministry in consolidating the relationships between Sri Lanka and India. I would like to know what further steps if any have been taken at the time of the visit of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, in the background that China is also making an attempt and also to woo Sri Lanka by sending rice and other essential commodities, to further consolidate in the building up of human and cultural relationships by sending essential com-

modities to that country. May I know what further efforts has been made by the Ministry in this regard?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Yes, Sir. Efforts are being made and will be made.

श्री राम सुहाय पांडे : यह जान कर सदन को संतोष होना स्वाभाविक है कि हमारे देश और श्रीलंका के बीच के सभी प्रश्नों का समाधान हो गया है और कोई प्रश्न बाकी नहीं रह गया है। जब श्रीलंका की प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती चंद्रारत्नसेके, यहाँ आई थी, तो वह वही सहोदय से जो मिले थी। क्या उन के साथ डिग्री गार्मिया के बारे में जो कोई बात हुई थी ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not the outstanding issue between India and Sri Lanka. The question is about the outstanding issues between India and Sri Lanka. Diego Garcia is a much bigger and larger issue.

श्री राम सुहाय पांडे : मैं ने पूछा है कि क्या डी गार्स के बारे में जो बातचीत हुई थी।

सदस्य सुहाय पांडे : वह एक घलघलाना है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBHAIAH: While appreciating the steps that have been taken to settle all the outstanding issues between India and Sri Lanka, has the attention of the Minister been drawn to the fact that in regard to repatriation of citizens of Indian origin and also in giving citizenship rights to the Indians of Sri Lanka, there has not been such a reciprocal arrangement made. They are not doing that as fast as we are doing in repatriating 5,00,000 people whom we have agreed to take. I want to know whether the attention of the Minister has been drawn to the fact that Sri Lanka which has agreed to give citizenship rights to three lakhs people ought to have proceeded at the same pace as we are doing.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN:
This is a matter of detailed implementation of the agreement. And I think the respective countries will take care of that.

राजस्थान में खनिजों का पता लगाया जाना

*707. श्री सुखदेव डायल : क्या इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय भूविज्ञान सर्वेक्षण संस्थान ने राजस्थान के निरोही जिले में बड़ी मात्रा में तांबे, जस्ते तथा भीले के निक्षेपों का पता लगाया है और ये खनिज खेतड़ी तथा उदयपुर के दोराबा क्षेत्र में उपलब्ध खनिजों से अछूटे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) Small deposits totalling about 32 million tonnes of copper, lead and zinc ores, with relatively richer metal content varying between 1 to 15 per cent have been located in Sirohi District, as against 100 million tonnes of ore with metal content of 1 per cent at Khetri and 30 million tonnes of ore at Dariba with metal content of 8.7 per cent.

(b) The State Government is undertaking exploration of these deposits.

श्री सुखदेव डायल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कदम उठा रही है ? आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं—

"The State Government is undertaking exploration of these minerals."

तो आप यह बतला देंगे कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट आज तक कितना काम कर चुकी है, कितनी धन राशि इस के लिए एलाट की है और क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

इस्पात और ज्ञान मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रबीर सादव) : श्रीमान्, यह उत्तर इसलिए दिया गया कि 1972 में यह बात तय हो चुकी थी कि इन खदानों का विकास और इस के कार्यक्रम को आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य केन्द्रीय सरकार करेगी या राज्य सरकार करेगी। उस वक्त राज्य सरकार इस बात पर बहुत बल दे रही थी कि वह खुद अपने डिपार्टमेंट से इस को करना चाहती है। यह समझौता उस वक्त हो गया था कि राज्य सरकार ही करेगी। इसलिए सारा काम राज्य सरकार कर रही है। हम को कुछ उस में करना नहीं है। इसलिए हम को जो उत्तर देना था वह हम ने दिया।

श्री सुखदेव डायल : चार साल हो गए, 1972 से 1976 हो गया। 1972 में आप की बात की। राज्य सरकार ने आश्वासन दिया कि काम कर लेगी लेकिन जिन राज्य सरकारों के पास साधन नहीं होते क्या उन कार्यों के लिए उन राज्य सरकारों पर भारोसा करेंगे या केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने हाथ में लेकर काम शुरू करेगी ?

श्री चन्द्रबीर सादव : श्रीमान्, इस संबंध में राज्य सरकार ने न तो हम से आर्थिक मदद माँगे है न कोई टेक्निकल मदद माँगी है। वे समझते हैं कि वे स्वयं इस के लिए सक्षम हैं। अगर माननीय सदस्य समझते हैं कि राज्य सरकार नहीं कर रही है तो उनसे कहें कि वह हमें दे दे। हम तो चाहते थे कि हम करें लेकिन राज्य सरकार इस पर सहमत नहीं हुई और न उन्होंने हम से कोई सहायता माँगी है। इसलिए हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते।

DR. H. P. SHARMA: Sir, the Deputy Minister in his reply has stated that the Dariba region deposits amount to 100 million tonnes. My problem arises when two branches of the Government have different estimates of the same deposit. The GSI estimate is that of 100 million tonnes whereas the estimate of Hindustan Copper Ltd. is much lower. In that position how does the Government come to a conclusion?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The estimate at Dariba is not of the order of 100 million tonnes. It is 30 million tonnes. Sometimes it does happen that GSI makes a statement and when the actual exploration takes place, may be sometimes the deposits are found to be bigger and sometimes smaller. As the hon'ble Member is saying that there is difference, I will look into the matter and, if necessary, detailed exploration will be made to reach a final conclusion.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: Sir, when an important work is undertaken by any State which the Centre also wanted to take up, is it not the duty of the Central Government to see to it whether or not it is being carried on the schedule? What steps have Government taken to see that the work there is carried on according to schedule and in a proper way?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Really speaking, when certain State Governments do insist and say that they are in a position to carry on and are capable of carrying on, the work, the Central Government, seeing the interest of the State Government does agree with the State Government. I agree with the hon. member there. But these are certain very scarce minerals in our country. If any State Government is not able to do the exploration and development of the mines within an appropriate time, the Centre will look into that.

MR. SPEAKER Question 708—question 709. We can go over the list

again to see if we could take up any other question—The question list is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Manufacture of Vaccine for Cholera and Rabies by Central Research Institute, Kasauli

*689. **SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Research Institute, Kasauli (H.P.) is manufacturing vaccine for cholera and rabies;

(b) if so, facts thereof; and

(c) the outlines of the research done during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Total quantity manufactured at this Institute is as follows:

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	ml	m	ml.
Cholera Vaccine	2,15,80,444	1,32,74,330	1,26,11,640
Antirabic	57,92,493	49,09,140	45,56,050

(c) The following are the outlines of research done during the last three years:

1. Methods of purification of sheep-brain anti-rabic vaccine.

2. Development of a potent tissue-culture anti-rabic vaccine.

3. Improvement of techniques of laboratory diagnosis of rabies.

4. Laboratory studies on infections due to salmonella and enteropathogenic E. coli in humans and animals.

5. Nature of immunity in cholera and improvement of anti-cholera vaccine.

6. Development of vaccines against Influenza and measles.

7. Standardization and improvement of quality control techniques and development of National Reference Standards of various vaccines and sera.

8. Methods of concentration of anti-snake venom serum.

9. Surveillance of Influenza.

10. Development of techniques of lyophilisation of anti-diphtheric serum, tetanus anti-toxic serum and anti-rabic serum.

11. Isolation of protective fraction of whooping cough organism.

21 scientific papers on research done at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, have been published in national and international medical journals during the last three years.

Discussion Re: Family Planning in Chief Ministers' Meeting

*690. SHRI P. GANGADEB:

SHRI RAM PRAKASH:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of Chief Ministers of States was held in Delhi on 14th April, 1976;

(b) if so, whether family planning was discussed in the meeting; and

(c) if so, decisions arrived at in the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (CHOWDHURY RAM SEWAK): (a) A meeting of the Chief Ministers of States was held in New Delhi on 15th April, 1976 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The decisions arrived at in the meeting have been incorporated in the National Population Policy Statement made by the Minister of Health and Family Planning on the 16th April, 1976, a copy of which has been laid on the Table of the House.

Visit by Prime Minister of Sri Lanka

*691. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lanka Prime Minister had visited India recently;

(b) whether during her stay she discussed with our Prime Minister besides Non-aligned Summit at Colombo, other things in relation to India and Sri Lanka; and

(c) if so, the main decisions thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka made an unofficial visit to India between April 13 and 15, 1976.

(b) and (c). During her short stay, the two Prime Ministers had a general exchange of views on bilateral and international matters of mutual interest including a review of various aspect of the Non-aligned Summit.

Linking of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labourers with Cost of Living Index

*697. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States have linked up the minimum wages for agricultural labourers with cost of living index; and

(b) if so, the names of the States where it has been done?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) and (b). According to the available information, the dearness allowance component of the minimum wage of agricultural workers has been linked to the cost of living index in West Bengal. Information with regard to other states is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Building of Houses for IISCO Workers

*698. **SHRI TUNA ORAON:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether only twenty-two houses have been built for IISCO workers, whereas hundreds of workers are living in slums; and

(b) if so, the action contemplated for providing houses to workers in Burnpur unit of IISCO during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). At present, the following workers' quarters are available at the various units of Indian Iron and Steel Company Limited:—

(1) Burnpur	4950 Nos.
(2) Kulti	2044 Nos.
(3) Collieries	1637 Nos.
(4) Ore Mines	2922 Nos.

2. Since the end of 1972, 150 workers' quarters at Burnpur, 139 quarters at Kulti and 289 quarters at the Ore Mines have been constructed. 200 workers' quarters at the Collieries and 55 at the Ore Mine are now under construction. A scheme for the construction of 120 workers' quarters at Burnpur and 150 at Kulti has been

approved for 1976-77. It is further proposed to construct under the staff rent scheme of Housing & Urban Development Corporation, 750 workers' quarters at Burnpur and 250 at Kulti in the near future.

Super Tanker Berth at Cochin

*699. **SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN:**

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are re-considering the proposal to set up Super Tanker Berth at Cochin in the light of certain new developments; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). The matter is being considered carefully in the context of an integrated scheme for transportation of oil to all the refineries on the west coast.

Indo-USSR Joint Commission

*702 **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-USSR Joint Commission held its sittings recently; and

(b) if so, the facts thereabout and Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Third session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow from March 31 to April 8, 1976. The Protocol on the Third session envisages wider economic ties in many fields and makes special mention of new form of co-

operation in production on compensation basis. Fields which have been identified for this purpose include agriculture-based products, textiles, electronics, alumina plant based on bauxite deposits in the eastern coast of India. Another important decision relates to cooperation in third countries. The Soviet side has expressed interest in delivery from India for the projects in third countries of such equipment as coke pushers, door extracting machines, coal loading and coke extinguishing wagons, heavy duty cranes and equipment for sintering plant. A beginning has already been made through India's participation in Soviet aided projects in Yugoslavia under which India will supply electrolyzers manufactured in Ranchi. There are also prospect of India's participation in civil construction works undertaken by USSR in third countries. A broad programme has also been drawn up for intensifying cooperation in the fields of ferrous metallurgy, machine-building and power, coal and mining industry, oil and gas prospecting, production and refining and science and technology.

Development of Gujarat Ports

*705. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Gujarat Ports which are to be developed during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the amount earmarked for each port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI):

(a) and (b). For the Fifth Five Year Plan, a provision of Rs. 1758.38 lakhs has been proposed for the development of the Major Port of Kandla. In addition, funds are being provided for infra-structural facilities for an

off-shore terminal at Salaya at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.05 crores.

2. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of Minor Ports, a sum of Rs. 488.63 lakhs has been earmarked for certain specified schemes relating to the development of Porbandar Port.

3. Government of Gujarat have reported that there is a provision of about 500 lakhs in the State Plan for the development of minor ports as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

1. General spillover schemes including floating craft	339.00
2. Okha	40.00
3. Bhavnagar	30.00
4. Bedi	18.00
5. Veraval	20.00
6. Porbandar	15.00
7. Navlakhi	8.00
8. Mahuva	5.00
9. Sikka	5.00
10. Mandvi	18.00
Total:	498.00

Kundalini Research Project

*708. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at the International Congress of Physiological Science in New Delhi in 1974, he announced an ambitious Kundalini Research project to be sponsored by All India Institute of Medical Sciences for research on the "Kundalini Concept" and its relevance to the development of higher nervous functions;

(b) if so, whether the said Research Project came into existence; if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) whether Kundalini Yoga will help family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). Dr. Karan Singh, in his Welcome Address at the International Congress of Physiological Sciences, in 1974, had spoken of the psycho-physical linkages between body and mind and the constant evolution of consciousness and had emphasised the need for research in this connection. The All India Institute of Medical Sciences have submitted a project entitled "Yogic Techniques in the Development of Higher Nervous Functions" which is under consideration. Nothing is known in scientific circles regarding the direct effect of Kundalini Yoga on Family Planning. However, since Kundalini is concerned with the building of self control by individual, to that extent it may help in family planning.

Computation of Price Index

*709. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the fact that though the prices of consumer items have not appreciably come down, but the computation of price index has shown at a lower level than the reality;

(b) if so, whether Government have thought over changing the method of computing consumer price index;

(c) whether this has an effect on the dearness allowance of the workers; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):
(a) There has been a substantial fall

in the prices of a large number of essential commodities during the past one year, particularly after the 'Emergency'; and this has been reflected in the consumer price index numbers.

(b) The consumer price index numbers are compiled on uniform and scientific lines, approved by a Technical Advisory Committee. There is no proposal to change the method of computation.

(c) and (d). The payment of dearness allowance in most of the organised industries is linked to changes in the consumer price index numbers for All-India or local centres. In all such cases, the rise or fall in the indices will affect the quantum of dearness allowance of workers in such industries, according to the actual system in vogue in the unit/industry concerned.

Setting Up of Fourth Satellite Station at Madras

3391 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up the Fourth Satellite Station at Madras; and

(b) if so, the proposed total expenditure thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA):
(a) Government proposes to set up a satellite earth station at Madras, although not as a fourth station for overseas communications. The proposed station is for use in carrying out certain experiments regarding applications of satellite communication for domestic services.

(b) The total expenditure on the proposed Satellite station at Madras is estimated at about Rs. 90 lakhs (Rupees Ninety lakhs).

महिला रेलवे पर ठेकेदारों द्वारा
श्रमिकों को काम मजदूरी देना

3392 श्री हुसैन अहमद कछवाय
क्या थम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के विभिन्न डिपो में पर माल डिब्बे खाली करने का ठेका लेने वाली कितनी कम्पनिया, फर्म तथा ठेकेदार हैं;

(ख) क्या इन ठेकेदारों के यहां कार्यरत हरिजनों, आदिवासियों और पिछड़े वर्गों के हजारों कर्मचारियों को गन अनेक वर्षों से बहुत कम मजदूरी दी जा रही है और उन्हें थम कल्याण कानूनों के अन्तर्गत उपलब्ध होने वाले सब लाभों से वंचित रखा जा रहा है; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उक्त कर्मचारियों की स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

थम मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बाल-गोविन्द वर्मा) (क) में (ग): सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और संबंधित प्राधिकारियों से प्राप्त होने पर सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Minimum wages for Plywood workers

3393 SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state.

(a) whether the workers and employees of the plywood industry have not been covered by the Minimum Wages Act, specially in Assam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring the workers and employees of plywood industry under Minimum Wages Act?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) to (c). According to the available informa-

tion, the Governments of Assam and Kerala have brought the employment in the plywood industry within the purview of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

चम्बल पुल

3394. श्री भागीरथ भवर क्या श्रीबल्लभ और परीबल्लभ मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बम्बई-आगरा राजमार्ग पर बने चम्बल पुल के छान जाने के कारण कुल कितनी हातों हुई और इनके पुनः बनाने या मरम्मत पर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च हुई; और

(ख) क्या उक्त पूल को सामान्य यातायात के लिए इस बीच खोल दिया गया है?

श्रीबल्लभ और परीबल्लभ मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 3 पर धौलपुर के पाम चम्बल नदी के टूटने के कारण यातायात को हुई असुविधाओं को नापना कठिन है, परन्तु प्रति वर्ष लगभग 0 लाख रु० की राशि नाव चलाने और पुल के स्थान के पाम नदी के ऊपर पीपे के पुल के रख-रखाव पर व्यय की जा रही है । दिसम्बर, 1975 में टूटे हुए पुल की मरम्मत/पुनर्निर्माण और मणवत वरों के लिए 2.92 करोड़ रु० का अनुमान स्वीकृत किया गया और कार्य प्रगति में है । संविदा की शर्तों के अनुसार कार्य के 1978 के अन्त तक पूरा हो जाने की संभावना है ।

मध्य प्रदेश को लोहे और स्थात का आयात

3395. श्री नंदा चरण दीक्षित : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 की तुलना में वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को केन्द्रीय स्रोतों (पूल) से कितने मूल्य के और

कितनी मात्रा में लोहे और इस्पात का आबंटन किया गया;

(ख) बालू बर्ष के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश को कितने मूल्य के और कितनी मात्रा में लोहे और इस्पात का आबंटन करने का प्रस्ताव है; और

(ग) इनसे मध्य प्रदेश के ग्राम उप-भोक्ताओं को लोहे और इस्पात की सुगम सप्लाई कि सीमा तक सुनिश्चित हो सकेगी?

इस्पात और जाल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कमलजीत बाबू) : (क) से (ग). लोहे और इस्पात का राज्य सरकार आबंटन नहीं किया जाता है। पिछले दो वर्षों में लोहे और इस्पात की प्रदाय स्थिति में काफी सुधार हुआ है। वर्ष 1973-74 में सर्वोत्तम इस्पात कारखानों में विदेशी इस्पात का उत्पादन 57.78 लाख टन हुआ है जबकि वर्ष 1974-75 में 49.01 लाख टन और वर्ष 1973-74 में 43.53 लाख टन हुआ था। उत्पादन में वृद्धि होने, वितरण व्यवस्था को दोष-रहित बनाने आदि के फलस्वरूप बाजार में इस्पात सामग्री (कच्चा लोहा भी शामिल है) की उपलब्ध सुगम हो गई है। इस बात को देखते हुए मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के उपभोक्ताओं के लिए अब अखिलाष्ट्र किस्म का लोहा और इस्पात प्राप्त करना सुगम होगा।

Amount given for new apprenticeship Scheme

3396. PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given to each one of the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi for the new apprenticeship schemes as envisaged in the 20-point economic programme for 1976-77;

(b) the number of apprenticeship schemes sanctioned for each one of these States as also the number of apprentices undergoing training under each one of these schemes along with the duration of the training in each case; and

(c) whether all the apprentices would be ensured employment after the successful completion of the training?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No such amount has been given. Under the 20-Point Economic Programme a special drive to implement the Apprentices Act, 1961 has been launched by the Central and State Governments in their respective spheres.

(b) Under the Apprentices Act, 1961 and Rules, so far 216 industries have been specified and 103 trades designated for the engagement of apprentices. In addition, 57 subject fields have also been designated for the engagement of Graduate Engineers and Technician apprentices.

The duration of training is one year in respect of Graduate Engineers and Technician Apprentices and varies from six months to four years in respect of trade apprentices.

The number of apprentices undergoing training in these States is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Under the Apprentices Act 1961, it is not obligatory for the employers to provide employment to the passed out apprentices. The question of amending the Act is under consideration.

Statement

Details of the engagement of apprentices under apprentices Act, 1961.

(As per information available on 1-5-1976)

S.No.	State	No. of trade apprentices engaged	No. of Graduate Engineers/Technician apprentices engaged
1	Jammu & Kashmir	283	17
2	Himachal Pradesh	421	1
3	Punjab	2104	108
4	Haryana	2924	329
5	Chandigarh	232	11
6	Delhi	3525	341

भारत और नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्रियों की बातचीत

3397. श्री कृष्णचन्द शर्मा : क्या विशेष मंत्री यह बनाने को तैयार हैं कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1976 में नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री की भारत की यात्रा के समय भारत और नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्रियों के बीच नेपाल व भारत के मध्य बहने वाली रापटी, करनाली, बागमती, महाकाली और अन्य नदियों पर बांध बनाने, बिजुल उत्पादन करने, सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध करने व बाढ़ की विज्ञापिका को नियंत्रित करने के बारे में बातचीत हुई थी; और

(ख) उन के बारे में सच्चाता करने के लिए क्या निर्णय किया गया है ?

विशेष मंत्रालय में उपस्थित (श्री विपिन कल्ल) : (क) और (ख) : नेपाल के प्रधान मंत्री की यात्रा के दौरान सामान्य दिन के अनेक विषयों पर आपक विचार-विमर्श हो चुका था जिसमें दोनों देशों

के प्राप्ती लाभ के लिए भारत और नेपाल की नदी सहायकों के अधिकतर उपयोग के तरीके और उपाय भी शामिल हैं; परन्तु किन्हीं विशिष्ट परियोजनाओं पर खासतौर से कोई बातचीत नहीं हुई थी ।

Accident in coal mines in West Bengal and Bihar

3398. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 25 colliery workers of West Bengal and Bihar were killed on 5th January and 22nd February, 1976 respectively and if so, the facts thereabout;

(b) whether other colliery workers were also killed in these areas or other areas of coal mines during the month of March and April, 1976 and if so, the facts thereabout; and

(c) what steps have been taken or proposed to control such accidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) There was no fatal accident on 6th January and 22nd February, 1976 in the collieries of West Bengal and Bihar respectively

(b) There were 24 fatal accidents killing 31 persons and seriously injuring three others during the months of March and April, 1976 in all the coal mines in India

(c) Steps are being taken to tighten supervision and arrange training programmes in safety measures and managements are also being advised to comply with safety measures strictly.

Indo-Soviet Shipping Services

3399 SHRI VASANT SATHE Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state—

(a) whether Indian delegation has recently visited Moscow for finalising the revised agreement on Indo-Soviet shipping services; and

(b) if so, facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H M TRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Out of the 19 articles in the revised Indo-Soviet Shipping Agreement, 16 articles have been finalised. The discussions are proposed to be continued on a mutually convenient date in order to finalise the remaining articles

Minimum wages for workers in Clay, Manganese and other Mines

3400. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 881 on the 18th March, 1976 and state:

(a) whether the notification in regard to the fixation of minimum wages for workers in clay, fire clay, China clay, Manganese and other mines has been issued; and

(b) when these proposals are expected to be finalised so that the labourers get their actual minimum wages in these mines?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b) The notifications are expected to be issued very soon.

Rehabilitation Centre for workers of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.

3401 SHRI G Y. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether a huge amount has been collected by the workers of the Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. for setting up a Rehabilitation centre for the workers who were subjected to several diseases,

(b) if so, the amount collected; and

(c) what further steps are proposed for its implementation of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b) An amount of Rs. 98,478.43 was originally collected by the management of Bharat Gold Mines Limited and not by workers for constructing a Sanatorium for Miners Occupational Diseases.

(c) As the amount collected is considered inadequate for construction of a sanatorium, the management of Bharat Gold Mines Limited is considering utilisation of the money for some other useful purpose like opening of a Nursing School.

Inland Water Canal from New Mangalore Port to Coondapoor

3402. SHRI P. R. SHENOY: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state whether estimates had been made for the construction of an Inland Water Canal from New Mangalore Port upto Coondapoor (Ganguli) for the easy transportation of goods between these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. THIVEDI): The proposal for construction of the canal was examined earlier by the Government of Karnataka and not found to be economically feasible. With the recent industrial development in the area, the State Government proposes to undertake a fresh survey and work out cost-benefit analysis of the proposed canal.

Brass and Bell Metal Industry

3403. SHRI R. P. DAS: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning an investigation into the re-organisation on scientific lines of the brass and bell metal industry; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). Government of India have initiated a programme of modernisation of certain selected small scale industries. One of the industries selected is castings industry which includes brass and bell metal units in the small scale sector. Under this programme institutional assistance is given to the industry to modernise itself and improve its productivity. Some of the important inputs arranged are inplant studies, assessment of the requirements of raw materials, machinery and equipment, technology, marketing etc.

Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission

3404. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN. THAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second Session of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission was held in Budapest recently; and

(b) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The subjects discussed at the second meeting of the Indo-Hungarian Joint Commission covered the fields of tele-communication and electronics, science and technology, agriculture, irrigation, trade exchanges (including shipping and utilisation of credits), chemicals and pharmaceutical industry and industrial co-operation.

The Protocol signed at the conclusion of the second meeting expressed satisfaction with regard to implementation of the task set out in the Protocol of the first meeting. It was, inter alia, agreed that there were good prospects for further development of economic and industrial co-operation in the following fields:—

- (i) Alumina/Aluminium.
- (ii) Exchange of high value capital/equipment.
- (iii) Selected machine tools and garment making machinery.
- (iv) Telecommunication equipment.
- (v) Selected drugs.
- (vi) Powder metallurgy.
- (vii) Leather processing machinery.

A three year (1976—78) Programme for scientific and technical co-operation was also signed.

अरब देशों के साथ आर्थिक सहयोग के लिए समझौते

3405. श्री कमला मिश्र "मधुकर" :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत सरकार ने ईराक के साथ हाल ही में किये गये आर्थिक समझौतों के समान अन्य अरब देशों के साथ विस्तीर्ण समझौते करने की कोई योजना तैयार की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन-किन देशों के साथ बातचीत की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बिपिनपाल दास) : (क) और (ख) : सरकार ने आर्थिक एवं तकनीकी सहयोग के लिए ईराक और संयुक्त अरब अमीरात के साथ संयुक्त आयोग स्थापित किए हैं। अधिकांश अरब देशों के साथ हमने व्यापार करार और/अथवा आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सहयोग करार कर रखे हैं। सरकार अरब देशों के साथ निकटतर आर्थिक सम्पर्क के लक्ष्य की ओर भक्तिपूर्वक अग्रसर होती रहती है और इसके संवर्धन के लिए ऐसी समुचित रूपरेखा खोजती है जिस पर परस्पर सहमति हो जाए।

U. S. Arms supply to Bangladesh

3406. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bangladesh and U.S.A. had talks on arms supply to Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) According to statements reportedly made by US officials as well as reports appearing in the US Press, talks have been held between the Governments of the USA and Bangladesh on supply of "limited types of military equipment such as for transportation and communications" to Bangladesh on a commercial basis.

(b) The Government would continue to keep a watch on developments.

Steel Production

3407. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel in the country during 1975-76;

(b) how does it compare with the production figures for the corresponding period for the previous year; and

(c) the break-up of steel production in the different public sector undertakings and of the private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). The total production of saleable steel from the integrated steel plants and the electric arc furnace units in 1975-76 was about 6.178 million tonnes as compared to about 5.555 million tonnes in 1974-75.

(c) The production of saleable steel at each of the integrated steel plants in 1974-75 and 1975-76 is indicated below:—

		('000' tonnes)	
Plant		1974-75	1975-76
A. Public Sector :			
Bhilai		1693	1850
Durgapur		520	751
Rourkela		812	1041
Bokaro		—	150
Sub-total Public Sector		3025	3792
B. Private Sector :			
TISCO		1461	1486
IISCO		414	500
Sub-total Private Sector		1875	1986
Total :		4900	5778

The total production of 5.778 million tonnes of saleable steel in 1975-76 was a new record and exceeded the production in 1974-75 by 0.878 million tonnes (18.0 per cent). Of the additional production, 7,87,000 tonnes came from the public sector steel plants and 1,11,000 tonnes from the private sector steel plants.

The production from the Arc Furnaces is estimated at 4,00,000 tonnes in 1975-76 and 6,55,000 tonnes in 1974-75.

Support to free South Africa from Racist Regime

3408. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Botswana pledged support to free South Africa from racist regime; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The recent visit of the President of Botswana to India afforded the two countries an opportunity to reiterate their complete support to the struggle to liquidate apartheid and to bring to an end the racist minority rule in South Africa. The leaders of the two countries have expressed their determination to help the liberation movements in Southern Africa by all possible means in their struggle against apartheid, racialism and white minority regimes.

India was one of the first countries to break off relations with South Africa. At the United Nations and other international forums, India has consistently and forcefully supported measures aimed at ending apartheid and the racist minority rule in South Africa. We continue to observe scrupulous

pulously the sanctions recommended by the United Nations against South Africa in all fields. We support fully the African National Congress of South Africa which has the office of its Regional Representative for Asia in New Delhi.

वर्ष-1974-75 के दौरान

बेरोजगार लोग

3409. श्री लालजी भाई : क्या कम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान रोजगार दफ्तों के रजिस्ट्रो में कितने बेरोजगार लोगों के नाम दर्ज थे और उनमें से कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिल गया है ?

श्री मंडलसिंह में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल-मोहनसिंह वर्मा) : रोजगार कार्यालयों में दर्ज व्यक्तियों (जो सभी अनिवार्य बेरोजगार नहीं हैं) की संख्या और 1974-75 की अवधि के दौरान रोजगार कार्यालयों के माध्यम से रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

नाम दर्ज व्यक्तियों की संख्या	50.96 लाख
रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	3.76 लाख*

* इस संख्या में वे व्यक्ति भी शामिल हैं जिनके नाम पहले से दर्ज थे। 1974-75 की अवधि के दौरान पंजीकृत व्यक्तियों में से रोजगार में लगाए गए व्यक्तियों के बारे में अलग से सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Christian Societies opposed to birth control

3410. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Christian societies are opposed to compulsory birth control; and

(b) if so, the reasons put forth by these societies for this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) A letter has been received from the Catholic Bishops' Conference of India expressing concern about the proposals of some State Governments for introducing compulsory sterilization.

(b) The main reason put forth is that compulsory sterilization violates the Christian conscience.

सम्य प्रवेश में निषेध द्वारा कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की राशि का जमा न कराया जाना

3411. श्री० लक्ष्मी वाराहसिंह साहू: क्या कम मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उज्जैन स्थित विनोद सिंह, रतनाम स्थित लज्जन सिंह और मंचरी (मध्य प्रदेश) स्थित सिधिमिल के प्रबन्धकों ने अभी तक कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि का जमा पूरा प्रबंधन जमा नहीं करवा है जबकि इस धनराशि का निषेध में उपयोग किया गया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रश्न की तनी धनराशि कहां है और इस बारे में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

धन संश्लेष में उप-बन्दी (बी बाल
बोर्डिंग, बर्मा); कनिष्ठ शिक्षा प्राधिकारियों
के निम्नानुसार सूचित किया है :-

(क) विनोद मिस्त, उच्चतर और
सज्जन मिस्त, एल्लाम अकिम मिश्र की
देय राशियों का भुगतान करने में नियमित
हैं और इन्होंने फरवरी, 1976 तक पूर्ण
अंशदान जमा कर दिए हैं। तथापि, स्विमि
मिस्त, बंदरौर ने पूर्ण अंशदान जमा नहीं
किए हैं।

(ख) स्विमि मिस्त, बंदरौर ने 910
रुपए जमा नहीं किए हैं जो कि जनवरी,
1976 के लिए नियोजक का भाग है।
लेकिन फरवरी, 1976 हेतु पूर्ण राशि का
भुगतान किया गया है। राजस्व बसूली
प्रधानपत्र और अन्वयोजन के लिए कारण
बतायो नोटिस चूक की प्रवृत्ति के लिए
जारी किए गए हैं।

**Procedure of entry certificates for
British passport holders coming
to India**

3412. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the
Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the British citizens and
British Passport holders would be re-
quired to obtain entry certificates
from Indian Missions before being
allowed entry into India;

(b) if so, the procedure laid down
for this purpose; and

(c) whether any facility would be
given under the above procedure to
the Indians who have settled down
in U.K. with British passports but
keep coming to India to meet their
relations and if so, the particulars
thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) to (c). As
the question of regulating the entry of
British passport holders into India on

the basis of reciprocity is still under
consideration of the Government of
India it is not possible at this stage to
say anything about the procedures
and/or facilities that may be formulat-
ed.

**Nomination of doctors for Goa Medi-
cal College**

3413. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKO
DKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased
to state

(a) whether Government of Goa,
Daman and Diu have submitted a
proposal to Government of India to
transfer powers to the Government
of the Union Territory to nominate
doctors of the Goa Medical College;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the decision of Government of
India thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMI-
LY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHA-
QUE): (a) and (b). The Government
of Goa, Daman and Diu had requested
Government of India that in view of
the difficulties being experienced in the
filling of teaching posts in the Goa
Medical College, Panaji, to decadre the
Posts of Lecturers and Assistant Profe-
sors in the Goa Medical College from
the Central Health Service so that they
could be the appointing authority for
such posts.

(c) The Government of India did not
find it feasible to decadre the posts of
Lecturers and Assistant Professors
while retaining other teaching posts of
the Goa Medical College Panaji in the
Central Health Service. Instead the
Government of Goa, Daman and Diu
were requested to send requisitions for
the posts, as well as the names of the
local candidates who fulfil the require-
ments for ad-hoc appointment to the
posts of Lecturers/Assistant Professors
pending their filling up on a regular
basis.

Invention of injections to stop pregnancy for three years

3414. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state;

(a) whether some research scholars have invented any injection which can stop pregnancy for three years;

(b) if so, whether this injection has been tried; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). Yes, an antipregnancy vaccine (injection) has been developed at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. Trials with the vaccine are still in progress in India and in some countries abroad.

Production of wire bars in Khetri Copper Complex

3415. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wire bars produced from Refinery Plant of Khetri Copper Complex have impurities and imported moulds producing these are not working properly;

(b) if so, whether imported moulds of Refinery Plant are proposed to be substituted by new ones; and

(c) the cost of these imported moulds and what cost will be involved in replacement and who will bear this cost, the supplier or Khetri Copper Complex?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Wire Bar moulds are made of copper and are consumable items. These have to be re-melted and re-cast

at regular intervals to ensure good surface of cast wire bars. At Khetri also the imported mould set has been replaced by moulds cast afresh, in the normal course.

(c) 24 moulds were imported to Khetri at a cost of Rs. 31,350/- each. The only cost involved in their re-use is the cost of re-melting and casting these moulds again for fresh use. The question of bearing re-melting cost by the suppliers does not arise in view of the position stated at (b) above.

No-delay trunk telephone service in Orissa

3416. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state;

(a) whether "No-delay" telephone service is likely to be extended to all District Headquarters from the State Headquarters in the near future;

(b) if so, the extra benefits that can be available to the subscribers; and

(c) the expected time to cover all the District Headquarters of Orissa with this net work of telephones?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir. It is the intention of the Government to provide demand trunk service progressively on the routes linking the State capitals with the District Headquarters.

(b) Under Demand Trunk Service Calls are connected without delay after verification of the calling number.

(c) In Orissa there are thirteen District Headquarters, Subscriber Trunk Dialling from the State Capital is available to one District Headquarters viz., Cuttack. There is no Demand Service between the State Capital and other District Headquarters viz., Pur. Bala-direct trunk links available to these District Headquarters viz., Puri, Balasore, Sambalpur, Baripada (Mayurbhanj) Keonghar, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Bhawanipatna (Kala-

bandi) Koraput, Phulbani and Chhatargar (Ganjam). Demand Service on these routes will be provided in a phased manner subject to traffic requirement and availability of equipment and channels.

नेशनल यूनिन आफ डेवेलपिंग इंडीनिवर्सिप
शेरी तीन के कर्मचारियों का अखिल भारतीय
सम्मेलन

3417. श्री संकर बहाल सिंह :
क्या संसार में ही यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या नेशनल यूनिन आफ
डेवेलपिंग इंडीनिवर्सिप, शेरी तीन के
कर्मचारियों का अखिल भारतीय सम्मेलन
इस में पटना में हुआ था जिसका उद्घाटन
संसार उपमंत्री द्वारा किया गया था;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस सम्मेलन
में इन शेरी के कर्मचारियों की कठिनाइयों
की ओर उपमंत्री का ध्यान दिलाया गया
था. और

(ग) उनकी मुद्दा सनस्यार्थ क्या है
और सरकार द्वारा उन पर क्या कार्यवाही
की जा रही है ?

संसार मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री
अनन्नास पहाड़िया) (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) और (ग) भाषाओं में कुछ
सनस्यार्थों की ओर सामान्य रूप से ध्यान
आकर्षित किया गया था । ऐसी सनस्यार्थों
पर विचार किया जाता है और जहाँ आवश्यक
होता है, कार्रवाई की जाती है ।

**Anti-India propaganda in Pakistan
regarding Kashmir**

3418. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will
the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Propa-
ganda about the Kashmiri People's

'right of self-determination' has re-
cently been revived in Pakistan;

(b) if so, whether this appears to be
the prelude to renewed Pak claims on
Kashmir and action in support of such
claims; and

(c) Government's reaction in the
matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b).
The Government have seen some recent
press reports on statements by Pakis-
tani leaders on the subject.

(c) The views of Government of
India on this matter are well known
and have been stated in this House on
many occasions.

Bonded Labour

3419. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PAS-
WAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has asked
State Governments to collect all infor-
mation about the bonded labour and
make arrangements for their rehabili-
tation; and

(b) if so, the names of State Gov-
ernments which have furnished the
information?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-
GOVIND VERMA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Extensive and exhaustive sur-
veys have not yet been conducted by
any State Government but some infor-
mation has been furnished by the fol-
lowing State Governments and Union
Territories:—

1. Bihar
2. Andhra Pradesh
3. Karnataka
4. Madhya Pradesh
5. Uttar Pradesh
6. Tamil Nadu
7. Orissa

8. West Bengal
9. Rajasthan
10. Kerala
11. Tripura
12. Chandigarh
13. Pondicherry
14. Dadra and Nagar Haveli

The remaining State Governments and Union Territories have reported that there is no problem of bonded labour system in their area.

Number of Doctors

3420. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of allopathic doctors in India;

(b) the number of allopathic doctors added every year;

(c) the approximate number of Indian doctors practising in (a) developed countries, (b) developing countries; and

(d) the approximate number of doctors annually going to (a) developing countries, (b) developed countries to serve there?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) According to the All India Medical Register maintained by the Medical Council of India, the total number of allopathic doctors in India as on 31-12-1974 was 1,87,612.

(b) The total number of doctors registered with the Medical Council of India year-wise from 1970 to 1974 is as follows:

1970	13,903
1971	10,682
1972	11,294
1973	12,134
1974	12,720

(c) and (d). This information is not available. However, the Medical Council of India is issuing certificates of good standing to doctors who want to migrate to foreign countries (especially to U. K. and European countries) and the number of certificates issued to doctors year-wise is as follows:

1971	1,287
1972	1,980
1973	2,061
1974	3,019
1975	2,462

Negotiations on the law of the Sea

3421. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has proposed in the current negotiation on the law of the sea that warships, nuclear ships and vessels containing Nuclear substances must notify the concerned coastal States prior to their transit to the territorial sea; and

(b) if so, the response of the big powers in this behalf?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) India has proposed at the Fourth Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which is in session in New York that foreign warships shall give prior notification to the coastal State before entering into its territorial sea, and that foreign nuclear-powered ships and ships transporting nuclear substances shall require prior authorisation from a coastal State before passing through its territorial sea.

(b) By and large, big powers did not make any response to the Indian proposal.

Job opportunities since July, 1975

3422. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many new job opportunities have been created state-wise, in

the urban and rural areas separately, to-date since July, 1975;

(b) the sectors in which such new job-opportunities have been created, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount allocated, State-wise, for the implementation of labour-intensive schemes and total amount actually spent by each State, to-date since July, 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Precise information on the number of new job opportunities created State-wise in the rural and urban areas and in various sectors since July 1975 is not available. However, a total of over 4.38 lakh vacancies were notified to the employment exchanges during 1st July 1975 to 31st January 1976 in various States in the public and private sectors as shown in the Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10797/76]. These provide some idea about the trends of employment opportunities created during the period. These, however, do not cover the vacancies notified to and filled up through agencies other than employment exchanges such as Public Service Commissions, Railway Service Commissions, etc.

(c) Under the Employment Promotion Programme initiated in the 1st year of the 5th Plan (1974-75), spill-over assistance of Rs. 490.56 lakhs was released to various States during the period 1st July 1975 to 31st March 1976 as indicated in the Statement-II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10797/76]. The information regarding the actual expenditure incurred during this period by the States is, however, not available.

Diplomatic relations with Albania

3423. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether

Government propose to have diplomatic relations with Albania?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): India's desire for developing friendly relations with all countries is well known. For the moment there are no indications of a desire on the part of Albania to revive diplomatic relations with India.

Exploitation of iron-ore deposits in Mohindergarh, Haryana

3424. SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to exploit iron-ore deposits found in the Mohindergarh District of Haryana State and to set up a pig iron Plant in that State; and

(b) if so, the progress made in this connection so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Central Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Functioning dispensaries in Delhi

3425. SHRI G. P. YADAV. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state,

(a) whether the functioning dispensaries have not been started in Government colonies in Delhi where the number of C.G.H.S. beneficiaries is more than the required number;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal under consideration to start functioning dispensaries in such colonies to avoid hardship to the beneficiaries during odd hours; and

(c) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) to (c). The functioning dispensaries have already been established in Government as well as other colonies in Delhi for providing emergency service to all the C.G.H.S. beneficiaries round the clock during off working hours. For this purpose, CGHS dispensaries are grouped and the central-most dispensary is earmarked as the functioning dispensary. No standard number of beneficiaries has been fixed for starting of a functioning dispensary, because emergency cases required to be attended after regular dispensary hours are not so large as to necessitate declaring of every dispensary as a functioning dispensary. A list of the functioning dispensaries is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Functioning Dispensaries under CGHS, Delhi

1. Andrewsaganj
2. Chitra Gupta Road
3. Daryaganj
4. Dev Nagar
5. Delhi Cantt.
6. Gole Market
7. Kidwai Nagar
8. Lajpat Nagar
9. Laxmibai Nagar
10. Lodhi Road II
11. Minto Road
12. Moti Bagh
13. Netaji Nagar
14. North Avenue
15. Patel Nagar I
16. Pusa Road
17. R. K. Puram I
18. R. K. Puram IV
19. Shahdara
20. South Avenue
21. Shivdasপুরी

22. Subzimandi
23. Telegraph Lane
24. Tilak Nagar
25. Timarpur
26. Wellesley Road
27. Rajouri Garden
28. Shakurbasti
29. Kingsway Camp
30. Sarojini Nagar Market.

Telephone facilities in Sangli, Kolhapur and Satara Districts of Maharashtra

3426. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the names of the places, district-wise, in Sangli, Kolhapur and Satara Districts, Maharashtra at which the telephone facilities are proposed to be provided in the year 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): In 1976-77, P.C.O. facilities are proposed to be provided at (1) Kaledhon and (2) Kavathe in Satara district of Maharashtra State. Cases for P.C.O. facilities in Sangli and Kolhapur districts are under review with reference to the criteria prescribed for opening P.C.Os. and wherever justified and feasible the P.C.Os. will be provided according to a phased programme.

Expansion of capacity of Sangli Exchange and interlinking with other exchanges

3427. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the pending demands for telephones at Sangli, Maharashtra and the date when the expansion of the capacity of Sangli exchange by 600 lines from 3100 to 3700 lines was approved by the Government;

(b) whether there is a demand to include the expansion scheme in the supply programme of 1976-77 instead of the year 1977-78;

(c) whether there is also demand for or a scheme of interlinking Sangli, Miraj and Jaysingpur Exchanges at Sangli with the commissioning of the new automatic exchange there; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and when these are likely to be implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). Waiting list at Sangli as on 1-4-1976 was OYT-1, Non-OYT-406—Total 407. Expansion of the exchange by 300 lines from 2100 to 2700 was approved in May, 75 and the equipment has been ordered. It is likely to be supplied during 1977-78.

(c) and (d). Equipment for inter-working between Sangli and Miraj is under installation and the work is likely to be completed in about 2 months' time.

राज्य सरकारों के सड़क परिवहन नियमों के पास बन की कमी

3428. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण वाण्डे : क्या मोबहून और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्य सरकारों के पास उन के सड़क परिवहन नियमों के कुशलता से काम करने हेतु धन की कमी है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इन नियमों का कुशलता से काम करना सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उन्हें वित्तीय सहायता देने का प्रस्ताव है ?

668 LS-3.

मोबहून और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बलवीर सिंह) : (क) 18 राज्यों में से केवल 6 राज्य जिन्होंने उत्तर भेजे हैं, यह सूचित किया है, कि संसाधनों का अभाव उनके विकास कार्यक्रमों में रुकावट बन रहा है और उनके उपक्रमों के कुशल संचालन में है हस्तक्षेप कर रहा है।

(ख) सहमति वाले फार्मले के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सरकार के भाग के रूप में राज्य सड़क परिवहन नियमों की पूँजी में अंशदान हेतु 1976-77 के रेलवे बजट में 10 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Plans for Telephone System in Assam

3429. SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have plans to introduce auto telephone system in important towns like Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Jorhat, Nowgong, Tezpur, Dhubi and Silchar in the State of Assam; and

(b) if so, how long it will take to complete the conversion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Dhubri is already an automatic exchange of 600 lines

Dibrugarh Equipment would be allotted for supply during 1979-80. Exchange is expected to be commissioned in 1981-82.

Tinsukia, Jorhat and Silchar Equipment at these places would be allotted during the 6th Plan.

Nowing and Tezpur: Equipment at these places will be allotted in future plan.

The commissioning of these projects is subject to their being financially viable. Due to acute shortage of auto-exchange equipment and other stations having bigger manual system, automation of manual exchanges is being carried out gradually.

Depth of Channels of Cochin, Tuticorin and Mangalore Ports

3430 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state the depth of the channels of the ports of Cochin, Tuticorin and Mangalore and which kind of ships can berth in these ports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): The channels leading to the Ports of Cochin, New Mangalore and New Tuticorin are designed for providing 9.15 metres draught. At present vessels and tankers upto 8.5 m and 8.8 m draught are berthed in New Mangalore and New Tuticorin. Cochin is handling vessels and tankers upto 9.15 m draught.

Marine Export

3431 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government are aware that the marine export is suffering due to non-availability of ships and they have to rely more on the foreign shipping lines; and

(b) if so, steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) and (b). It is not correct to say that marine export is suffering due to

non-availability of ships. As a matter of fact, the export of marine products during 1975-76 touched an all time high. Further, roughly 60 per cent of the ships in the Indian liner fleet have freezer space. However, there is scope to increase the share of Indian vessels in this trade and for this purpose, several measures like cargo aggregation and pooling to ensure economic loads, rationalisation of the frequency and availability of ships, acquisition of fully refrigerated vessels, etc are under consideration.

देश में परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत लाये जाने वाले प्रजनन क्षमता रखने वाले दम्पतियों की संख्या

3432. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडेय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ए) देश में प्रजनन क्षमता रखने वाले दम्पतियों की संख्या कितनी है और कुल जनसंख्या की तुलना में उनकी प्रतिशतता क्या है ;

(ख) अभी तक इस क्षमता वाले कितने प्रतिशत दम्पतियों को परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रमों के अंतर्गत लाया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) जनसंख्या में जून्यर वृद्धि की दिशा में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है या करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपसचिवी (बी ए० के० एन० इस्पाक) :

(क) मार्च, 1976 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार प्रजननशील आयु-वर्ग के दम्पतियों (पत्नी की आयु 15-44 वर्ष) की अनुमानित संख्या 1040 लाख है।

1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार प्रति हजार जनसंख्या में प्रजननशील आयु वर्ग के 172 दम्पति थे।

(ख) मार्च, 1976 की स्थिति के अनुसार अनुमान है कि परिवार नियोजन के विभिन्न तरीकों द्वारा 18.4 प्रतिजन प्रजननशील आयु-वर्ग के दम्पतियों को सुरक्षित कर दिया गया है।

(ग) जनसंख्या वृद्धि को घटाने के लिए स्तर तक लाना तत्काल सम्भव नहीं है। परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम को तेज करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए गए हैं उनका वर्तमान विवरण में किया गया है। इनके अलावा जिन अन्य उपायों को बरतने का विचार है उनका उल्लेख 16 अप्रैल, 1975 को घोषित राष्ट्रीय जनसंख्या नीति में किया जा चुका है जिसकी प्रति बाद में ममा पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है। कुछ राज्यों ने परिवार नियोजन को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विभिन्न प्रोत्साहनों और इतोत्साहनों को भी आरम्भ किया है।

विवरण

(क) तात्कालिक स्तर और प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों के स्टाफ और साज सामान आदि की स्थिति को मजबूत बनाया जा रहा है ताकि ग्रामीण जनता तक पहुंचा जा सके।

(ख) बहु-उद्देशीय कार्यक्रमों योजना को कार्यक्रम से परिणत किया जा रहा है और इन योजना के अन्तर्गत 8,000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक महिला बहु-उद्देशीय कार्यक्रम दिए जाने का विचार है जब कि पहले 10,000 जनसंख्या के लिए एक कार्यक्रमों का अनुमोदन किया गया था।

(घ) नगरीय क्षेत्रों में प्रसूतिसर कार्यक्रम को अग्रवृत्त बनाया जा रहा है

और अब ये सेवाएं अधिकतर जिला अस्पतालों में उपलब्ध हैं।

(च) राज्य सरकारों से यह सकारित की गई है कि वे एक विश्व दृष्टिकोण को ध्यान में रखते हुए बड़े परिवार वाले दम्पतियों को प्रेरणा छोटी आयु के दम्पतियों पर अधिक ध्यान देने पर विशेष धन दें।

(छ) पर्यवेक्षणात्मक और प्रगामनिक नियंत्रण को कड़ा बनाने के उपाय किए जा चुके हैं जिसमें जन शक्ति का पूरा पूरा उपयोग करने का मुनिष्क्य किया जा सके तथा छोटे और कमजोर कर्म-चारियों का वाद्वर किया जाए।

Committee on Plantation Industry

3433 SHRI YARKEY GEORGE Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up a national industrial committee for plantation industry and

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of this Committee?

(a) whether Government have set up a national industrial committee for plantation industry and

(b) if so the aims and objectives of this Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-GOVIND VERMA). (a) and (b) A bipartite National Industrial Committee has been set up to sort out problems of the Plantation industry, particularly with a view to ensure higher efficiency production and productivity, quality control and fuller utilisation of capacity

आयुर्वेदिक फार्माकोपिया बनाने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की समिति बनाया जाना।

3434. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण शेट्टेयः
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा पद्धति में आयुर्वेदिक फार्माकोपिया बनाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार आयुर्वेदिक फार्माकोपिया बनाने के लिए विशेषज्ञों की एक समिति बनाने का है; और

(ग) यदि हाँ तो इस दिशा में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उपमंत्रि (बी ए० के० एम० इस्तहाक) : (क) जो हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). भारत सरकार ने आयुर्वेद की अधिकृत फार्मूलरी और भेषज सहित तैयार करने के लिए 1962 में आयुर्वेदिक भेषज मंत्रालय नामित गठित की। 1973 में इन नमिति का पुनर्गठन किया गया। इसने 30 अप्रैल, 1976 को 444 योगिक औषधियों के मानक आयुर्वेदिक फार्मूलरी का पहला भाग सरकार की भेज दिया है।

राज्यों में मेडिकल कालेजों का खोला जाना

3435. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित :
क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार का किन राज्यों में नए मेडिकल कालेज खोलने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (बी ए० के० एम०

इस्तहाक) : भारत सरकार को राज्यों में नए मेडिकल कालेज खोलने के बारे में किसी प्रस्ताव की जानकारी नहीं है।

Cases pending with provident Fund Commissioner

3436. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Provident Fund cases pending for disposal with the Provident Fund Commissioner of India for over (i) 5 years (ii) 4 years (iii) 3 years (iv) 2 years and (v) 1 year in each case;

(b) the main reasons for this delay in the settlement of these cases; and

(c) whether it would be ensured that they would be settled at an early date?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The provident fund authorities have reported as under:—

(a) No provident fund settlement case is pending with Regional Commissioners for or over one year.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Family Planning Measures for persons having more than one Wife

3437. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken by special measure for controlling population increase in those special sections of people in which more than one wife is permissible;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) measures taken regarding Government employees having more than one wife, in implementing family planning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). Family Planning Programme is being implemented on a voluntary basis and on a uniform pattern applicable to all sections of the people.

(c) As per provisions of rule 21 of Central Civil Service (Conduct) Rule 1964 subject to the specified exceptions a Government servant is not permitted to have more than one spouse. No special measures have been taken in respect of Government employees having more than one for the purpose of implementation of the Family Planning Programme.

Space for writing Messages on the Money Order Form

3438. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/ be pleased to state whether in a recent conference of Postmasters General convened by the Communications Ministry, it has been decided to give more space on the Money Order Forms for writing messages by the remitter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): It has been decided to have this matter examined by a departmental committee.

Extension of Savings Bank facilities for Defence Personnel

3439. SHRI RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS/ be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any new scheme has been chalked out for the extension of savings bank facilities for defence personnel through army post offices, and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme and the steps taken to improve the efficiency, streamline the procedure and economise expenditure by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). The question of providing Savings Bank facilities in the Field Post Offices for the Defence personnel is under examination.

Development of National Highways in Maharashtra

3440. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have submitted a proposal to the Ministry of Shipping and Transport for provision of additional funds for development of National Highways (Original works) for 1976-77;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have approached the Union Minister for Shipping and Transport through a D.O. letter, dated 3rd February, 1976, to expedite the final decision in the matter; and

(d) if so, steps taken to expedite the decision in the matter and broad outlines of the proposal approved or cleared so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Within the available resources, a sum of Rs. 700 lakhs has been earmarked for National Highway (Original) works in Maharashtra during 1976-77 and no proposal has been received from the State Government for any increase in this amount so far.

(c) and (d). The Dem Official letter referred to in part (c) of the question and received by the Union Minister of Shipping and Transport was regarding

expediting a decision on the State Government's proposal for new additions to the existing National Highway system and not for provision of additional funds. The entire question of making new additions to the existing National Highway system has been examined and it has been decided to keep this matter in abeyance in view of the current financial stringency as the available funds are not adequate even for the 'on going' works. The State Public Works Minister has also been apprised of this position.

Upgradation of Post Offices

3441. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:
SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department is re-considering the recent formula which requires a workload of 5 hours in the concerned E.D.B.O./E D S O for its upgradation to the status of Departmental Sub-Post Office even when the local Panchayat/Public are willing to deposit the N.R.C.; and

(b) if so, the likely date by which a decision would be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). A departmental Committee was appointed to look into the formula of calculating income/cost of the post offices and to suggest revised norms for opening and upgrading the Branch Post Offices. The recommendations of the Committee are under the consideration of the Department and are likely to be finalised soon.

Proposal to set up a Special Fund by Oil Producing Countries

3442. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the move of oil producing countries to set up a special fund to help non-aligned countries to overcome the oil crisis;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) whether any proposal has been received by the Government of India in this regard from any country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty

3443. SHRI B. V. NAIK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear non-proliferation treaty is discriminatory against India;

(b) whether India has drafted its own model of nuclear non-proliferation treaty and if so, its salient features; and

(c) whether this draft treaty has been circulated among third world countries to elicit their opinion?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons is discriminatory as between non nuclear-weapon States and nuclear-weapon States, as it imposes all the obligations on the former and none whatsoever on the latter category of States.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Rural Project to Fight Cancer

3444. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently his Ministry has undertaken a rural project to fight cancer;

(b) if so, salient features thereof; and

(c) whether any efforts are being made by his Ministry to launch a vigorous public education programme in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Indian Council of Medical Research had undertaken a collaborative study on the Epidemiology of cervical carcinoma at Delhi, Bombay and Madras to find out the environmental factors as related with cervical cancer which is the commonest cancer afflicting Indian women. One of the centres at Delhi was in the rural area. The data of the study is under process.

(c) The Central Health Education Bureau has already been engaged in developing different types of educational materials such as folders, booklets, handbills, films and articles on smoking and cancer in the journals Swasth Hind and Arogya Sandesh for creating awareness among the people about the cancer menace.

Constitution of Board to Plan and Co-ordinate Medical and Health Services in Delhi

3445. SHRI P GANGADEB. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has constituted a Board to plan and coordinate the medical and health services in Delhi; and

(b) if so, whether the plans for the development of health services have been finalised and broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A.K.M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) No, as no meeting of the Board has so far been held.

Steel items to Kuwait

3446. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has offered steel items to Kuwait; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Sail International Ltd., the canalising agency for export of steel, has contracted for export of 71,400 tonnes of steel to Kuwait in the categories of bars and rods, structurals, plates and sheets.

Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour by State Bank of India

3447. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY. Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Bank of India has drawn a scheme for the rehabilitation of bonded labour in States; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The State Bank of India has instructed its officers to provide suitable financial assistance to the released Bonded Labour seeking gainful self-employment. Specific schemes for allied Agricultural activities like dairy, poultry, pisciculture, sheep-rearing, sericulture, aviculture etc., are being prepared by the Bank. Bonded Labour are also being assisted to own agricultural hand tools where this facilitates their self-employment. Further, in the area covered under the Differential Rate of Interest Scheme, the beneficiaries would be charged at the reduced rate of 4 per cent per annum.

Improvement in tonnage of Indian Bottoms

3448. SHRI R. N. BARMAN: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country has achieved major success in improving the tonnage of Indian bottom during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the manner it has benefited the ports of the Eastern Indian individually during this period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TIRIVEDI): (a) Yes, Sir. The operate tonnage of the Indian fleet has gone up from 258 ships of 28.04 lakh grt as on 1st April, 1973 to 337 ships of 47.27 lakh grt as on 1st April, 1976.

(b) It is difficult to quantify benefits to the individual East Coast ports because of this increase in the Indian fleet; not only Indian vessels but foreign flag vessels call at our major ports and the number of the latter is larger. Moreover, acquisition of ships is to give increasing support to the country's expanding trade and for this purpose, they do not operate in any exclusive manner from East Coast ports or West Coast ports.

Proposal for Permanent Law of Sea Tribunal

3449. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has supported in the U. N. Assembly for the establishment of a permanent law of the sea tribunal to settle disputes concerning the mineral and other resources of sea bed; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) India has, at the Fourth Session of the Third

United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea which is in session in New York, supported the establishment of a law of the sea tribunal to deal with the international seabed area and other law of the sea questions. As regards the international seabed area, our view is that the proposed tribunal should have the competence to deal only with contractual disputes concerning exploitation of seabed minerals. The tribunal should, however, have no competence to deal with disputes arising within the economic zone or the continental shelf.

(b) No decision has yet been taken concerning the proposed law of the sea tribunal.

Effect of Computerisation of Price Index

3450. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the computerisation of price index the dearness allowance of the jute workers has come down;

(b) if so, Government's reaction to it;

(c) whether the method of computing price index does not tally with the reality and if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether Government are considering of changing the computing method of price index and if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The compilation of the consumer price index numbers by the Labour Bureau has not been computerised, so far. In any case, computerisation of the indices will have no effect on the quantum of the dearness allowance paid to jute or any other workers.

(c) In so far as the consumer price index numbers are based on the actual consumption pattern of the workers as ascertained through family budget enquiries, and measure the changes in the prices of the goods and services included in the consumption basket, these index numbers do reflect the reality of the expenditure pattern at a given time.

(d) There is no proposal to change Asansol Coal Field Area

Living Conditions of Workers in Asansol Coal Field Area

3451. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether an enquiry was made into the living conditions of the workers in Asansol Coal field area;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken for providing better living conditions to the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Lack of interest to visit Calcutta by Foreign dignitaries

3452. SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign dignitaries visiting India do not show any interest to see Calcutta and other industrial centres of Eastern India; and

(b) whether Calcutta is barred from their itinerary?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) There is no indication that foreign dignitaries are not interested in visiting Calcutta and other industrial centres of Eastern India. Such visits to take place as and when convenient and necessary. Visits by foreign dignitaries to different parts of our country are arranged by keeping in view the precise purpose of the visit, wishes of the foreign dignitaries, the logistics of the tour and such other considerations.

(b) No, Sir.

Clearance of Provident Fund dues by M/s. Jaipur Udyog Cement Factory

3453. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4151 on the 20th March, 1975 and state:

(a) whether M/s. Jaipur Udyog Cement Factory owned by Alope Udyog group has cleared off further instalments of the provident fund dues after payment of first instalment in December, 1974; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:

(a) and (b). M/s. Jaipur Udyog Ltd., (Works and Quarry) Swamadhapur, owned by Alope Udyog Group paid in all four instalments during the months of December, 1974 to March, 1975. The facility of payment of arrears in instalments was withdrawn in May, 1975 as the management of the said establishment had grossly violated the terms and conditions of the instalment payment facility by not making payment of the instalment as well as current contributions, in time.

**Treatment of T.B. Patients under
E.S.I. Scheme**

3454. SHRMATI ROZA DESHPANDE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many T.B. patients who are workers had been treated by hospitals run under Employees' State Insurance Scheme in West Bengal, Maharashtra and Kanpur and Ahmedabad during last three years;

(b) whether E.S.I. Scheme benefit was refused to workers who are T.B. patients; and

(c) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): The Employees' State Insurance Corporation have furnished the following information:

in-door patients

(a) West Bengal	2,528
Maharashtra	11,150 (approximately)
Kanpur	1,566
Ahmedabad	3,714

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of New Roads in Gujarat

3455. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked by Government for the year 1976-77 for the construction of new roads in Saurashtra region of Gujarat State, and

(b) the names of roads which are to be newly constructed and expanded in Saurashtra region during 1976-77?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). A total sum of

Rs. 200 lakhs has been earmarked for National Highway (Original) works in Gujarat during 1976-77 covering both works in progress Rs. 157 lakhs) and those yet to be sanctioned (Rs. 43 lakhs) in the entire state including the non-Saurashtra and Saurashtra areas. Out of the provision of Rs. 43 lakhs available for new works yet to be sanctioned on existing National Highways, a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs is meant for National Highway Nos. 8A and 8B in the Saurashtra area of the State.

Besides National Highways which are a Central subject, funds are also being provided to Gujarat under the Central Aid Programme of State roads of inter-State or economic importance and for works financed from the Central Road Fund. Attention is proposed to be concentrated under both these programmes during 1976-77 on the already approved works as indicated in the attached statement

Statement

List of Works in the Saurashtra Region for which funds would be provided during 1976-77 from the Central Road Fund and under the Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State or economic importance

S. No.	Name of work
Central Road Fund (Ordinary) Reserve.	

1. Construction of a missing section and improving existing length to State Highways Standard of road length from Jodia-Amran to Pipalia on Morvi-Navalakhli road.

2. Construction of a bridge across Madhumati river with approaches (on Khedia-Mandoorda-Sasan road).

C.R.F. (Allocation)

3. Bringing to S.H. Standard Morvi-Halvad road length within Rajkot district limit.

4. Constructing a road joining Malia with Pipalia on Morvi Navlakhi road.
5. Constructing a short route of Bhavanagar Ahmedabad road (SH) in Bhavanagar Distt. (Work Partly in Saurashtra).
6. Construction of missing major and minor bridges—without approaches on Khedia-Menderda-Sasan road.
7. Construction of Ahmedabad-Viramgam-Dhrangodhra Halvad-Malia joining N.H. 8 (A) (Work falls partly in Saurashtra).

Works on State Roads of Inter State or Economic Importance

8. Maini-Khuranga road (Missing Section)
9. Porbunder-Okha Section
 - (i) Bridge across Bhogat
 - (ii) Bridge across Navadana
 - (iii) Bridge across Khari
 - (iv) Bridge across Kalipat
 - (v) Bridge replacing causeway at Netar creek.

Amount Earmarked for Gujarat State for Family Planning

3456. SHRI ARVIND M PATEL
SHRI VEKARIA

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount earmarked for the Family Planning for the State of Gujarat during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76; and

(b) the amount spent during that period by the Gujarat Government district-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISEAQUE): (a) The following allocations were made to the Government

of Gujarat for the Family Planning Programme:

1974-75	Rs. 326.51 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 349.23 lakhs

(b) The Government of Gujarat have reported the following expenditure during this period:

1974-75	Rs. 361.66 lakhs
1975-76	Rs. 411.00 lakhs

Information regarding district-wise expenditure has been called from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Construction of Salaya Port

3457 SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL.
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Salaya Port is being started;

(b) the amount sanctioned for its development; and

(c) when the work is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) to (c) Rs 13.04 crores have been sanctioned by this Ministry for providing infra-structural facilities for the Off-shore Oil Terminal being set up at Salaya by the Ministry of Petroleum. The works are expected to be completed in time for the commissioning of the Oil Terminal scheduled for September, 1977.

Outstanding Issues between India and Nepal

3458. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) which points of dispute with Nepal have been resolved so far; and

(b) the broad features of the points that remain to be resolved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). There are no disputes between India and Nepal. However, matters of mutual and bilateral interest are discussed from time to time between the two countries at appropriate levels.

Control on Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons

3459. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) the countries armed with nuclear weapons at the moment;

(b) the attempts currently made to prohibit or control the proliferation of nuclear weapons; and

(c) India's stand towards such moves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and the People's Republic of China

(b) No significant steps have been taken to prohibit or control the proliferation of nuclear weapons in the arsenals of the nuclear-weapon States. Some attempts are, however, being made to build on the unequal and discriminatory provisions of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

(c) India has consistently stood for the prevention of all proliferation of nuclear weapons. India remains convinced that an effective non-proliferation policy can be based only on the principle of "an acceptable balance of mutual responsibilities and obligations" of the nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States, as laid down in the UN General Assembly resolution 2028 (XX) of 23 November 1965.

दिल्ली ग्रहमदाबाद राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

3460. श्री सुलबन्ध शर्मा : क्या नीचहून और बरिहून सड़की यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को यह पता है कि दिल्ली में ग्रहमदाबाद का राष्ट्रीय मार्ग ब्याबर से बाया उदयपुर कर दिया गया है जबकि उसे बाया पाली जिला राजस्थान करना चाहिए था, यदि हाँ तो इसके क्या कारण थे ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को यह भी पता है कि ब्याबर से ग्रहमदाबाद जाने के मार्ग पर, जो बाया पाली मारबाड है, जितना ट्रैफिक चलता है उनका 1/5 भी उदयपुर होकर नहीं जाना है और यदि हाँ, तो क्या इस संबंध में सुधारात्मक उपाय किए चलाएंगे, और

(ग) क्या गुजरात सरकार ने यह मांग की है कि दिल्ली-ग्रहमदाबाद राजमार्ग पाली से होकर किया जाये ?

नीचहून और बरिहून मन्नासद में उदयपुरी (श्री दलवीर सिंह) : (क) ब्याबर तथा उदयपुर होते हुए दिल्ली से ग्रहमदाबाद तक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 8 के वर्तमान संरक्षण में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग के संरक्षण में परिवर्तन करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ग) जी नहीं, परन्तु गुजरात सरकार ने पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में मेहनाना पालन-पुर-भाबू पानी ब्याबर होकर ग्रहमदाबाद से दिल्ली तक नए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग योजना का प्रस्ताव रखा था। इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार करना संभव नहीं हुआ है क्योंकि वर्तमान वित्तीय कठिनाई के कारण भारत सरकार वर्तमान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग पद्धति में किसी भी सड़क को शामिल करने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है।

Iran seeking expertise in Aluminium making from India

3461. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state;

(a) whether Iran has sought expertise in aluminium making from our country; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). No such specific request has so far been received from Iran. However, during their fortnight tour of this country recently to assess possibility of obtaining alumina supplies from India on long-term basis, the high level Iranian technical team saw for themselves, at the Belgaum and the Korba smelters, how near India is already reached towards self-sufficiency in designing and making equipment for alumina and aluminium plants.

Employment of Ex-servicemen

3462. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state;

(a) whether all the employment exchanges in the country in 1975 could place only about 11,600 ex-servicemen, in reserved and open categories in Government, public and private sectors jobs out of over 4 lakhs posts filled by them;

(b) whether the percentage of ex-servicemen placed through employment exchanges thus works out to be less than even three per cent; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). The number of registrations and placements effected by Employment

Exchanges during the year 1975 was as under:—

All categories	Ex-Servicemen (in thousands)	
Registrations.	5443.5	76.5
Placements.	494.1	11.6
Percentage of placement to registration	7.4	15.2

(c) Some of the main reasons are:—

- (i) Imbalance between the demand for and supply of work seekers in general (and ex-servicemen in particular);
- (ii) Non-availability of ex-service candidates fulfilling the specific requirements laid down by the employers;
- (iii) Higher educational and technical/scientific qualifications required by the employers for certain categories of vacancies;
- (iv) Lack of sufficient mobility.

Daily Mail Service in U.P.

3464. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:—

(a) whether out of 1,52,000 villages in Uttar Pradesh, 1,31,500 villages enjoy the facility of Daily Mail Service at present;

(b) the time by which the facility of Daily Mail Service is expected to cover all the villages of the State;

(c) whether there are any districts in the State whose villages have been covered by the said Service cent per cent; and

(d) if so, the names of such districts?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) 1,31,455 villages out of 1,52,515

have been covered by the scheme of daily delivery service as on 1-4-78.

(b) Steps are being taken to extend daily delivery service to the remaining villages as early as possible subject to availability of resources and lines of communication.

(c) and (d). There are 25 districts in the State in which all villages have daily delivery. A list of these districts is given in the attached Statement.

Statement

List of districts in Uttar Pradesh having cent per cent daily delivery service in the village.

1. Aligarh. 2. Azamgarh. 3. Bahraich. 4. Ballia. 5. Banda. 6. Bareilly. 7. Chamoli. 8. Gonda. 9. Ghazipur. 10. Gorakhpur. 11. Hamirpur. 12. Jalaun. 13. Jhansi. 14. Lalitpur. 15. Meerut. 16. Muzaffar Nagar. 17. Nainital. 18. Pilibhit. 19. Pratapgarh. 20. Rai Bareilly. 21. Saharanpur. 22. Sahajahanpur. 23. Sultanpur. 24. Tehri. 25. Uttar Kashi

Indo-Soviet Plan for Cooperation

3465. SHRI N. E. HORO

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been an agreement signed by India and Soviet Union to extend co-operation in certain fields; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this Indo-Soviet Plan for co-operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) A Protocol was concluded with Soviet Union covering economic cooperation after the Third session of the Indo-Soviet Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation held in Moscow from March 31 to April 6, 1978.

(b) The Protocol envisages wider economic ties in many fields and

makes special mention of new form of cooperation in production on compensation basis. Another notable feature relates to cooperation in third countries. A broad programme has also been drawn up for intensifying cooperation in the fields of ferrous metallurgy, machine-building and power, coal and mining industry, oil and gas prospecting, production and refining, and science and technology.

Indo-Nepalese Ties

3466. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Nepalese ties are to be put on realistic basis as declared by two Governments during Dr. Tulsī Giri's recent visit to India; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction by both the Governments?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). No declaration or joint communiqué was issued by the Governments of India and Nepal during the recent visit of Dr. Tulsī Giri to India.

Telephone Advisory Boards in the Metropolitan Cities

3467. DR. RANEN SEN:

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telephone Advisory Boards exist in all the Metropolitan Cities; and

(b) if so, the names of the cities and functions of the Boards?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) and (b). Telephone Advisory Committees are constituted for all the metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. The present telephone advisory committee for

Delhi is valid till 31-7-76, after which it will be reconstituted. The terms of the telephone advisory committees for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras have expired and these are being re-constituted. The functions of the telephone advisory committee are as follows:

1. Bringing the telephone using public and the P&T Department into closer relationship.

2. Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

3. Advising the Deptt on the betterment of local and trunk service.

4. Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Deptt, to improve the telephone service

5. Assisting the Deptt, to tide over the present situation by invoking cooperation and patience from the public.

6. Assisting the Deptt in the opening of new connections on fair and equitable basis by assessing merits and the comparative nature of the importance of the activities of the applicant and in conformity with the policies of the Government.

Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli

3468. DR. RANEN SEN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lady Linlithgow Sanatorium, Kasauli (H P.) has been doing useful work since its foundation in 1954;

(b) if so, whether it has been decided to hand over the land and buildings of the sanatorium to the local Central Research Institute, and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. USHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The matter is under consideration.

भारत हवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स, झांसी का नया संयंत्र

3469. श्री लालजी भ.ई. : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दुस्तान स्टील कन्स्ट्रक्शन लिमिटेड कलकत्ता का भारत हवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स झांसी के नए कारखाने का निर्माण कार्य का ठेका दिया गया है,

(ख) इसके निर्माण कार्य में प्रगति धीमी होने के क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) कुल कितनी राशि का ठेका किया गया है और निर्माण कार्य कब आरम्भ हुआ तथा इसके कब पूरा होने की आशा है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव) :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान स्टील वर्क्स कन्स्ट्रक्शन लि० को भारत हवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लि० के झांसी के नए कारखाने के निर्माण के लिए बड़े बड़े सिविल कार्यों का ठेका दिया गया है।

(ख) यह कार्य कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चल रहा है।

(ग) यह ठेका लगभग 300 लाख रुपये का है। निर्माण कार्य अक्टूबर, 1974 में आरम्भ हुआ था और आशा है कि मुख्य सिविल कार्य निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार अक्टूबर, 1976 तक पूरा हो जाएगा।

Passports Issued by Chandigarh Regional Passport Office

3470 SHRI N K SANGHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 8000 people get passports every month from Chandigarh Regional Passport Office,

(b) whether it has come to Government's notice that a very large number of these passport holders are being smuggled into foreign countries without valid documents by unscrupulous agents who are either deported to India or punished according to the law of that country, and

(c) the steps Government have taken to rectify the issue of passport to such persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) Government have received some complaints in this regard and necessary action has been taken according to the provisions of the Passports Act, 1967. With regard to the activities of unscrupulous agents, State Governments concerned have been requested to investigate and also to take action wherever necessary.

Visit by Prime Minister of Nepal

3471 SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Nepalese relations have improved after the Nepalese Premier's visit to New Delhi in April, 1976, and

(b) the outcome of the visit?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS) (a) and (b) The visit of the Nepalese Prime Minister in April 1976 which was in keeping with the continuing high level dialogue between two countries

was an extremely useful and beneficial one. The conversation covered the full range of our bilateral relations. The Nepalese Prime Minister has publicly expressed satisfaction with the outcome of the visit.

राष्ट्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था (एपेक्स बाडी) के कार्य संचालन के बारे में बाल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस

3472 श्री राजाबहादुर शास्त्री - क्या बाल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बाल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन काँग्रेस ने राष्ट्र की सर्वोच्च संस्था (एपेक्स बाडी) की प्रथम बैठक में उसके कार्य संचालन के बारे में कोई नई सूची कार्यक्रम पेश किया था, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार द्वारा उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

अस संसद में उपमंत्री (श्री बाल मोहिन्द बर्मा) : (क) जी नहीं। एटक के द्वारा राष्ट्रीय शीर्ष निकाय की प्रथम बैठक में केवल 20 सूची प्राथमिक कार्यक्रम की बातों के बारे में इसके कार्यों के सम्बन्ध में सामान्य विचार-विमर्श को छोड़ कर इसके कार्यकरण के सम्बन्ध में विनिष्ट रूप से कुछ प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बच्चों की आँखों पर 'काजल' का प्रभाव

3473 श्री राजाबहादुर शास्त्री : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार विभाग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या काजल और सुरमा बच्चों की आँखों के लिए हानिकारक है,

(ख) यदि हा, तो क्या इनके प्रयोग के कारण बच्चों में अन्धेपन की बीमारी में वृद्धि हुई है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इनका प्रयोग रोकने की दिशा में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन
संस्थानों में उप श्रमी (बी ए० के०
एच० इत्यादि) (क) से (ग), 'काजल'
(कोलिरियम) और 'सुरवा' में प्रयुक्त
होने वाला एंटीमोनी दोनों चीजें
अपने में आंखों के लिए ही नकारक नहीं
हैं। अतः इसके प्रयोग से अन्वेषण होने
का और उस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा
की गई कार्यवाही का कोई प्रश्न नहीं
उठता।

**Partnership between Capital and
Labour in Production**

3474. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will
the Minister of LABOUR be pleased
to state:

(a) whether in view of the industrial peace prevailing in the country, Government are considering proposals to foster genuine partnership between capital and labour in production;

(b) if so, the features of the proposals under consideration/implementation;

(c) whether Government would like to consider a proposition for issuing bonus shares to the collective account of all workers corresponding to all the bonus shares issued over the years to ordinary shareholders; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR
(SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY):**

(a) to (d). Presumably the Hon. Member wants to know the efforts

made by the Ministry of Labour in getting the Scheme for Workers' Participation in industry at shop floor and plant level implemented all over the country. As a result of the continuous efforts made by this Ministry with the employing Ministries, State Governments and Central Employers and Workers' Organisations, a sizeable number of units in public and private undertakings have since implemented the Scheme.

**Agreement between Employees and
Workers in Cement Industry**

3475. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Industrial Committee on cement industry has requested his Ministry to ensure early implementation of agreement between the employers and workers in the cement industry;

(b) if so, the salient points of the agreement and the reasons for its non-implementation; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

**THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
BALGOVIND VERMA):** (a). At its meeting held on the 15th April, 1976, the committee took the following decision with a note of dissent from one of the employer representatives:—

"This meeting of the National Industrial Committee on cement industry held on 15th April, 1976, hereby decides that the settlement arrived between the employers and the workers of cement industry on 7th May, 1975, before Hon'ble Shri T. A. Pai, Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies should be implement-

ed by all units as agreed upon in the settlement. The Labour Ministry is requested to help the completion of the implementation process within a month's time and report to this committee if the employers are not co-operating in implementation. The representatives felt that such a National settlement should not go unimplemented by a few cement employers when the rest of the Industry has implemented it."

(b) A statement giving the salient points of the agreement is enclosed. The few units which have yet to implement the agreement have pleaded financial difficulties.

(c) The matter is being pursued.

Statement

(i) The Notional date of bringing into effect the new pay scales, fitments, weightage, increments, etc. already agreed upon between the two parties, will be the 15th September, 1973. However, actual payments in the revised wage structure which would include the annual increment due on 15-9-1974 will be with effect from the 1st May, 1975. Hereafter, annual increments will be given on 15th September of each year including 15th September, 1975.

(ii) In lieu of the payment of arrears for the period 15th September, 1973 to 30th April, 1975 as a result of the revised wage structure including the revised house rent allowance, each employee will be paid a lump-sum of Rs. 450. This will be in the nature of an adhoc payment and will not count towards provident fund contribution, bonus, gratuity, ESI contribution, etc. The payment of the lump sum to the workers who have joined service after the 15th September, 1973 will be prorata, on the basis of length of service.

(iii) Actual payments of the lump-sum as well as of emoluments in the revised wage structure for May and June, 1975 will be made in July, 1975.

(iv) The employees will be paid additional house rent of Rs. 7 per month. Decisions regarding recovery of house rent will be taken at the unit level through mutual negotiations and agreements, according to the principles laid down by the 1st and 2nd Cement Wage Boards.

(v) This agreement will remain in force till the 1st March, 1977, coterminus with the award of the Labour Minister.

Organisation of Migratory Agricultural Labour

3476. SHRI B V NAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to organise the migratory agricultural labour to job or work unions and instil in them skills and manual techniques adaptable for agricultural as well as non-agricultural jobs like road construction house building etc.; and

(b) if so, the agencies or institutions which handle this work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Foreign Pressure to dilute Non-aligned Principles

3477. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether pressure is exerted by some foreign powers to dilute the non-aligned principles; and

(b) if so, those powers and the nature of such pressure?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) and (b). The non-aligned countries are determined to maintain the identity and cohesiveness of the non-aligned movement based its fundamental principles and to resist any pressures to the contrary.

Indian Job-Seekers to West Asia

3478. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether there is a rush of Indian job-seekers to West Asia and if so, the facts thereof;

(b) the steps taken by Government to safeguard the interests of Indian emigrant labourers; and

(c) whether there is a large scale racketeering in employment agencies and passport arrangements and if so, the remedial steps taken so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) The Government is aware that as various development projects in the West Asian countries are under implementation, a number of Indian technical personnel are desirous of going to work in these projects. Several Indian firms are also involved in these projects and they recruit Indian technicians and skilled labour for this purpose.

(b) All offers of employment to Indian technical personnel are scrutinised by the Government to ensure that the terms and conditions of service are satisfactory. Formalities required under the Indian Emigration Act 1922, are also being completed in such cases.

(c) So far large scale racketeering has not been reported in this regard. But whenever complaints have been received about some unscrupulous agents trying to misguide and/or exploit people going for employment

abroad, the State Governments have been requested to investigate and to take appropriate action.

दिल्ली परिवहन द्वारा अजित लाम

3479. श्री मल खन्ड ढागा क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) आपातकाल की घोषणा के पश्चात् दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कितना लाभ हुआ और यदि इस अवधि के दौरान उसे कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है, तो उसका क्या कारण है, और

(ख) आपातकाल के लागू होने के पश्चात् दिल्ली परिवहन निगम के बिना टिकट यात्रियों से कुल कितनी राशि वसूल की है ?

नौबहन और परिवहन मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री बलबीर सिंह) : (क) संवर्धित अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली परिवहन निगम को कोई लाभ नहीं हुआ है। यह निगम की आय तथा व्यय के बीच अन्तर के कारण है। ईंधन, तेल पदार्थ, टायर, ड्यूब, और फालतू पृजों की मूल्यों में वृद्धि, कारण तथा नृतीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट के कार्यान्वयन के परिणामस्वरूप वेतनमानों में समीक्षण तथा महंगाई भत्ते की दर में बढ़ोतरी हो जाने से वेतन बिल में वृद्धि हो जाने के कारण निगम की परिचालन लागत बढ़ रही है।

(ख) 1 जुलाई, 1975 में 28 अप्रैल, 1976 की अवधि के दौरान चलने फिरने मजिस्ट्रेटों द्वारा किए गए जुमने के कारण वसूल की गयी राशि तथा निगम के बैंकिंग कर्मचारियों द्वारा बिना टिकट के सफर करने वाले

यात्रियों से वसूल की गई राशि रु० 8,68,830/- थी।

राष्ट्रीय राजपथों का निर्माण

3480. श्री मलचन्द डा. : क्या नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीय राजपथों और पुलों के निर्माण में औसतन कितना समय लगता है और इसी मंजूरी कितने समय में मिलती है;

(ख) क्या 25 लाख रुपये से अधिक लागत की सड़कों को मंजूरी देने में औसतन 13 महीने का समय लगता है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इस औसत को कम करने का है ?

नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री दलबीर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). यहां न तो अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के लिए और न ही राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों और उन पर पुलों के निर्माण के लिए किसी औसत समय का कोई मापदण्ड है। इन दोनों कार्यों के लिए अपेक्षित समय कई बात पर निर्भर करते हुए अलग अलग परियोजनाओं का अलग अलग होता है। निर्माण कार्य के संबंध में कार्य के आकार और गुंजाइश, क्षेत्रीय कलाकृति धन उपलब्धता और श्रमिक निर्माण संसाधन, सामान और मशीनरी, किसी विशेष कार्य में अन्तर्ग्रस्त विशेष समस्याएं यदि कोई हों, आदि के अनुसार अलग अलग परियोजनाओं की अवधि अलग अलग होती है। अनुमानों की स्वीकृति के संबंध में, अनुमान में सम्मिलित पूर्ण आंकड़े, सही इंजीनियर डिजाइन, सभी मद और उनकी ठीक मात्रा, अव्यय अद्यतन दरों आदि के अनुसार अवधि अलग अलग होती है। जिन अनुमानों में इस प्रकार की कमियां

होती हैं, उन के लिए उन राज्यों से स्पष्टीकरण प्राप्त करना होता है जो नक्शे और अनुमान तैयार करते हैं और भारत सरकार की ओर से उन के एजेंट के रूप में कार्य करते हैं।

भारत सरकार अनुमानों की स्वीकृति और सड़कों / पुलों के निर्माण में होने वाले सभी प्रकार के परिहार्य विलम्ब को कम करने की आवश्यकता और महत्ता के प्रति पूरी तरह से सजग है और इस उद्देश्य की प्राप्ति के लिए निरन्तर अर्थोपाय निकाल रही है।

Unsafe Coal Mines

3481. SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) how many collieries are there which are declared not safe to work;

(b) how many collieries are there which may become dangerous to work;

(c) whether Government have taken measures to keep these collieries alert against any eventualities, and if so, the nature thereof;

(d) whether a survey was conducted regarding accidents in collieries which indicates that there are 200 accidents in coal mines annually; and

(e) if so, Government reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) Unsafe conditions were noticed in 56 collieries during the year 1975 and in 21 collieries upto 30th April, 1976 during the year 1976 (figure provisional), where prohibitory orders under Section 22(3) and 22(1A) the Mines Act, 1952, were imposed. In three other cases, permission to work has been withdrawn and

work in one mine has been ordered to be stopped by a letter in view of apprehended danger to underground workers.

(b) Circumstances which may lead to unsafe conditions were noticed in 74 coal mines during the year 1975 and in 18 collieries upto the 30th April, 1976 during the year 1976 (figure provisional). In all such cases, notices under Section 22(1) of the Mines Act, 1952 or Regulation 103 of the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 were given.

(c) The prohibitory orders and notices, as the case may be, were issued in writing and the concerned authorities, including the District authorities wherever necessary, were kept informed of such prohibitory orders and notices. Check and follow up inspections are made by the officers of the Director General of Mines Safety.

(d) and (e) Under the provisions of the law, the collieries are required to notify occurrence of fatal/serious accidents in writing. The number of fatal accidents in collieries reported during the last three years was as follows:—

Year	Number of fatal accidents
1973	172
1974	220
1975	223

The fatal accidents are enquired into by the officers of the Directorate General of Mines Safety, and on the basis of their findings, necessary preventive as well as deterrent action is taken.

Abolition of Licence Fee on cheap Radios

3482. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the small scale radio units have urged the abolition of the licence fee on cheap radios; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no proposal at this stage to abolish licence fee on cheap radios.

विदेश मंत्री की टर्की की यात्रा

3483 श्री कमला मिश्र 'सचुकर': क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि—

(क) क्या उन्होंने हाल ही में टर्की की यात्रा की थी,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस यात्रा के परिणाम स्वरूप भारत और टर्की किन-किन क्षेत्रों में सहयोग करने पर सहमत हो गये हैं और उन्हें क्रियान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की गई है;

(ग) क्या उनकी यात्रा के दौरान एशियाई साप्ताहिक मुरदा के प्रश्न पर भी वार्ता हुई थी, और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबन्धी तथ्य क्या हैं?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री विपिन पाल दास) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भारत और टर्की दोनों देशों के बीच विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में विद्यमान सहयोग को सुदृढ़ करने पर सहमत हुए हैं। विदेश मंत्री की अन्तराष्ट्रिय यात्रा के समय 2 अप्रैल, 1976 को भारत और टर्की के बीच विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी के क्षेत्र में सहयोग के लिए एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए थे। कृषि जिक्र तथा औद्योगिक सहयोग के सहमत क्षेत्रों का पता लगाने

के लिए व्यापार और उद्योग के प्रतिनिधियों को एक-दूसरे के यहां भेजने पर दोनों पक्ष सहमत हो गए हैं। सितम्बर, 1973 के भारत-सुर्की व्यापार करार के अंतर्गत स्थापित संयुक्त समिति की बैठक भी द्विपक्षीय व्यापार के संवर्धन के लिए ही होनी वाली है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

अन्य देशों के साथ परमाणु जानकारी में सहयोग किए जाने के लिए भारत की आलोचना

3484. श्री कमला मिश्र 'सबकर' : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि-

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान नदन से प्रकाशित चार प्रमुखी भमरीका वैज्ञानिकों के उस कथित वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें उन्होंने भारत द्वारा प्रमाणु जानकारी अन्य देशों को दिए जाने की, जिस के परिणाम स्वरूप परमाणु युद्ध का खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है, आलोचना की है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उपरंशी (श्री विपिनपाल दास) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) भारत सरकार ने नाभिकीय ऊर्जा के शांतिमय प्रयोग में सहयोग के लिए कुछ देशों के साथ समझौते किए हैं। ये समझौते केवल शांतिमय प्रयोग के लिए नाभिकीय ऊर्जा का विकास करने के लिए ही हैं और नाभिकीय सस्तरास्त्रों के प्रचुरोद्भवन से इनका कोई भी संबंध नहीं है।

Demand of Sulphur

3485. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the total demand for elemental sulphur by various industries;

(b) whether any new hydro-thermal process for extracting sulphur has been developed by utilising geothermal energy; and

(c) whether any geological survey has been carried out to assess the deposits and if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) The total demand for elemental sulphur has been estimated as 7.5 lakh tonnes for various industries for the year 1976-77.

(b) The Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu Tawi, has developed a process for extraction of sulphur using hydro-thermal energy from Puga valley.

(c) Investigations so far carried out by the Geological Survey of India in Puga valley, Ladakh, have indicated about 2 lakh tonnes of sulphur bearing rocks counting 8.65 per cent to 24.45 per cent sulphur.

Survey of Maharashtra

3486. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any geological survey was undertaken to find out the potential coal reserves in the Maharashtra region;

(b) if so, places where coal deposits have been located; and

(c) how is the problem of ground water, necessitating high technology to exploit coal from deep mines proposed to be solved and whether diversion of

river course in the vicinity of coal fields would be undertaken if necessary, extract coal from the mines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coal deposits have been located in Chanda, Wardha, Kamptee, Umrer and Bandar coalfields of Maharashtra.

(c) A Technical Group has been set up by the Ministry of Energy to study the hydrogeological problems of the Chanda, Wardha and Kamptee coalfields in Maharashtra. The work is in progress.

U.S. Arms supply to Pakistan

3487. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that U.S. is again selling its arms worth \$ 100 million to Pakistan; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI BIPINPAL DAS): (a) Government of India have seen reports that U.S. is likely to supply to Pakistan arms and equipment worth about U.S. \$ 100 million. The supplies are said to be on a cash basis under a policy which was announced by the U.S. Government in February, 1975.

(b) It has been Government of India's view that large-scale supply of sophisticated weapons to Pakistan could adversely affect the processes of normalisation in the sub-continent. The Government hope that the U.S. Government will exercise restraint in this matter.

Iron Ore deposits in Haryana

3488. **SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO:** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether rich iron ore deposits have been located in the Mohindergarh District of Haryana;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the deposits found; and

(c) estimated iron ore to be produced from this site?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): (a) and (b). A total reserve of about 2.3 million tonnes of iron ore (magnetite) with high phosphorous content has been estimated in Mohindergarh District.

(c) Mining or production of the iron ore is not envisaged at present.

Circular issued for Family Planning by Deputy Commissioner (G) Delhi

3489. **SHRIMATI PARVATI KRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware of a circular No. I/DCG/R/76 dated 29th January, 1976 regarding Family Planning in Delhi, issued by Deputy Commissioner (G) Municipal Corporation of Delhi warning the employees that if better results are not shown, the administration shall be forced to take unpleasant action; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) To intensify the Family Planning campaign, it was decided by Delhi Administration to involve the staff of all agencies, who have a rapport with the community like Education, Labour Welfare, Urban and Community Development Departments etc. including the staff under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, to motivate and educate the people for accepting family planning. The circular referred to in part (a) of the question was issued emphasising the national importance of

the programme and urging the staff of of Delhi Municipal Corporation to co-operate in helping to achieve the set targets. It was also mentioned that such of the staff, who still fail to show results, will have to face unpleasant consequences. The action visualised was a verbal warning, which, however, has not been communicated in any case so far.

Food Grain Vessels called at Trivandrum Port

3490. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) how many food grain vessels had called at Trivandrum port for last two years; and

(b) how many food grain vessels are likely to call at that port during 1976-77?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI H. M. TRIVEDI): (a) One food grain vessel during 1974-75 and one during 1975-76 had called at Trivandrum port.

(b) No food vessel is likely to be fixed till mid September due to monsoons.

Reimbursement to P & T employees for Homoeopathy/Unani/Ayurvedic System of Treatment

3491. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether P & T Employees at Patna are required to submit medical certificate in support of their illness from P & T Dispensary only though they are actually under the treatment of authorised Medical Attendant of Homoeopathy/Unani/Ayurvedic Systems for purpose of reimbursement; and

(b) if so, reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The medical certificates issued by the Medical Officer of the P & T Dispensary only were accepted by the local P & T authorities at Patna under the impression that the Homoeopathy/Unani/Ayurvedic institutions recognised by the State Government in Patna had not been recognised for treatment of Central Government employees. P & T Board has been advised to issue instructions for acceptance of the medical certificates in support of illness issued by the authorised medical attendant in Homoeopathy/Unani/Ayurveda appointed by the Government of Bihar at Patna.

Racket in fake medicines

3492 SHRI N E HORO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big racket in fake medicines has been unearthed by the Intelligence Branch of the Gujarat Drugs Control Administration; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) and (b). The Director, Drugs Control Administration, Gujarat has informed that three spurious drugs rackets were unearthed in April, 1976 at Ahmedabad, Baroda and Anand. The details are as follows:—

1. At Ahmedabad, M/s. Parekh Surgical Company were found manufacturing and selling fake A.P.C. and Sulphadimidine tablets etc.
2. M/s. Chem Pharma Distributors, Baroda and M/s. Vijay Medical Corporation, Anand were found manufacturing and selling fake Sulphamethoxy-pyridazine and Sulphadimidine.

3. M/s. Mehta Brothers, Anand were found manufacturing and selling fake Sulphamethoxy-pyridazine, Sulphasomidine and Sulphadimidine.

Advance to Government Employees for treatment abroad

3493. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government provide special advance to its employees for medical treatment abroad; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the rules and regulations in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise

Polio Vaccine production units at Coonoor

3494. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the polio vaccine production unit at coonoor is producing substandard polio vaccine; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Drugs without valid Licences

3495. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether manufacturing of drugs without valid licences is being strictly checked to prevent adulteration of drugs; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to simplify legal procedure for taking stern action against offenders in drug business?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): (a) Yes.

(b) The procedure for taking legal action against offenders is prescribed in the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. It is proposed to bring up legislation for amending the Act to plug the loopholes and to make the provisions more deterrent.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

ANNUAL REPORTS OF INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CULTURAL RELATIONS FOR 1973-74, 1974 AND 1975

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 1973-74.

(2) A copy of the Report of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 1974 and 1975.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-10786/76.]

REPORTS OF COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA, APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS AND BLOCK ACCOUNTS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English ver-

[Shrimati Sushila Rohatgi]
sions) under article 15(1) of the
Constitution:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Defence Services). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10787/76].
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974-75, Union Government (Railways). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10788/76].
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1974—Union Government (Commercial)—Part IV—Individual points of interests and a Resume of the Company Auditors' Reports. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10789/76].
- (2) A copy of Appropriation Accounts of the Defence Services for the year 1974-75 and Commercial Appendix thereto (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10790/76].
- (3) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for 1974-75, Part I—Review (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10791/76].
- (4) A copy of Appropriation Accounts, Railways, 1974-75, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10792/76].
- (5) A copy of Block Accounts (including Capital statements comprising the Loan Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts Railways for 1974-75 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10793/74].

**DRUGS AND COSMETICS (4TH AMDT.)
RULES, 1976**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Drugs and Cosmetic (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1976 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R 515 in Gazette of India dated the 10th April, 1976, under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10794/76].

**REVIEW & ANNUAL REPORT OF MYSORE
IRON AND STEEL LTD., BHADRAVATI FOR
1974-75**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SUKHDEV PRASAD): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati (Karnataka), for the year 1974-75.

(2) Annual Report of the Mysore Iron and Steel Limited, Bhadravati (Karnataka), for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-10795/76].

11.55-12 hrs.

Correction of Answer to Starred Question No. 333 dated 30th January, 1976, re. violation of Foreign Exchange Regulations by concerns

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): In the proceedings of Lok Sabha in the

reply given by me to the supplementaries on Question No. 333 answered on the 30th January, 1976, the following has been reported:—

"About the earlier part of his question, the arrest has been made of the person for the violation of foreign exchange regulations."

The correct position as per reply given by me however, is as given below:—

"No arrest has been made of any person for the violation of foreign exchange regulations."

This discrepancy came to our notice on 6th April, 1976 and immediately action was taken to communicate the position to the Lok Sabha by the Finance Ministry on the 6th April, 1976. As the House had adjourned for the recess and as the Deputy Minister was away abroad on official tour, it is regretted that this statement could not be made earlier.

... ..

11.56 hrs.

PERSONNEL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

श्री जी० एम० सिबारी (गोपालगंज):
अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं धारका धानारी हूँ कि
आप ने मुझे यह धरार दिया ।

संक्षेप में बात यह है कि त्रिषि 4-5-
76 को कृषि मंत्रालय की मांग पर बोलने
हुए मैंने साई० सी० ए० धार० के डायरेक्टर
पर कुछ आरोप लगाते हुए यह कहा था कि
उन्होंने सरबती सोनारा गेहूँ के संबंध में यह
बात किया था कि उस गेहूँ में लाइसिन की
मात्रा कुछ के बराबर है और वह सोनारा 64
से श्रेष्ठ है । वह गलत है । उस के संबंध में
मैंने यजेन्द्र नडकर समिति को विचार उद्भूत
किया था, वह यों है :

GAJENDRAGADKAR COMMITTEE'S REPORT:

Page 93. The claim that Sarbati Sonara has high lysine contents, is not substantiated.

Page 53. The lysine content of Sarbati Sonara would not be as high as that of milk.

After the claim was made that the lysine content of Sarbati Sonara is higher than that of Sonara 64, various laboratories in the world repeated this analysis. The cymmot in Mexico, which is international maize and wheat improvement centre, grew this wheat in Mexico and found that it did not have higher lysine content as compared to Sonara 64. This fact was brought to the notice of Indian agricultural scientists at the All India Wheat Workshop held at Indore in 1969.

इम का जबाब देने हुए श्री शाहनवाज खा
ने सदन को भ्रम में डालने के लिए दूसरी बात
कह दी थी, वह यों है —

The Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India to review the recruitment and other procedures in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, went into this problem carefully and arrived at the following conclusion:

"It is obvious that the protein content of wheat, as probably other cereals, is highly variable depending upon the soil, climatic conditions and also the fertiliser used and variation is well reflected in the published results. However, in spite of the variations, Sarbati Sonara seems to be clearly superior to Sonara 64 and Kalyan Sonara in respect of protein content."

अब मार्क किया जाय । मैं ने साहसिन
बारे में कहा था । इन्होंने प्रोटीन ला दिया ।
प्रोटीन के संबंध में मैं ने कभी चीनैज नहीं
किया था । प्रोटीन तो दान में गेहूँ से ज्यादा
होता है ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप उस को पढ़ दीजिए ।

श्री जी० एन० तिवारी : यही नहीं, उस में कामा और फुलस्टाप तक भी है । अगर उसी सेन्सेस को मागे पढ़ते तो बात साफ हो जाती लेकिन इस को उन्होंने छिपा दिया । यह उनका कान्सलूजन है ।

The allegation has been completely belied by the findings of the enquiry committee. It says:

"...However, inspite of the variations sarbatj sonara seems to be clearly superior to sonara 64 and Kalyan sona in respect of protein contents, but probably not in lysine content."

मैंने कभी प्रोटीन के संबंध में प्रश्न नहीं उठाया था । मेरा प्रश्न केवल लाइमिन के संबंध में था । राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने मदन को भ्रम में डालने के लिए लाइमिन के बदले प्रोटीन की बात कही । इसमें ऐसा मान होना है कि मेरा आरोप गलत है । साथ ही उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि तिवारी जी ने न मुझे माफ किया है और न स्वामीनाथन जी को । मैं ने किसी के व्यक्तिगत विरोध में कभी कुछ नहीं कहा था । यह भ्रम दूर होना चाहिए और यह भ्रम तभी दूर हो पायेगा जब मेरे द्वारा उठाए गए मुद्दे पर मही उत्तर दिया जायेगा ।

12.01 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE SIXTY-FIRST REPORT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th May, 1976."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-first Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 5th May, 1976."

The motion was adopted.

12.02 hrs

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS, 1976-77— Contd.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION—Contd.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I start by expressing my gratitude to the Members of the House who have participated in the debate on the demands for the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. A very wide field had been covered by the hon. Members and I welcome the various suggestions and advice that has been given by the Members and we shall try certainly to profit by them.

It has been stated by many hon. Members that the production of agricultural commodities had been spectacular this year because of very favourable weather conditions. I am afraid that if we give credit for all this increased production only to favourable weather conditions, we will be doing a great injustice to the millions of farmers in this country. Farmers in this country work very hard to take advantage of the favourable conditions of weather and a major part of the credit should go to the Indian farmer. I take this opportunity to express my thanks and

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

gratitude to the Indian farmers for the results that they have achieved. But simultaneously, timely availability of the necessary inputs to the farmers contributed not in an insignificant measure to this success: Whether it was credit or seed or fertiliser or insecticide or water or diesel or electricity, care was taken to see that the inputs whenever required and wherever required were made available and in time to the farmers and occasions had arisen when we had to divert electricity from one part of the country to the other or even stagger the consumption of electricity in order to see that the tubewells were energised.

Sir, the production this year has been very large and seeing the results of the rabi harvesting and the tempo with which the farmers are bringing their grains to the mandis, I am reasonably sure that the production this year is going to exceed the target of 114 million tonnes. According to even a very conservative estimate, we feel that the production will be 116 million tonnes. But this production should not lead us to any sense of complacency. We will have to see that even during the years when the monsoon is not so favourable, we do produce various agricultural commodities not only food grains but other commodities also, which the country requires either for consumption or for the sustenance of some of the major industries of the country like textile, sugar and jute. Timely input for agriculture is wanted. Anybody who knows anything of agriculture will not raise any doubt about the priority that water should enjoy in any scheme of agricultural development. If water is available, we can produce even with our traditional seed, traditional manure and traditional implements. If water is not available in time, even the most up-to-date high-yielding variety of seeds or the fertilisers will be of no avail and therefore we are giving the highest priority to irrigation. And this irrigation includes major,

medium and minor irrigation. Some Members suggested that minor irrigation should be integrated with major irrigation. I may assure the House that there is a complete co-ordination so far as all these various types of irrigations are concerned and there is no danger of any duplication in administration or implementation. We have some of the major rivers of the world in our country. Fortunately, all our rivers have sweet water. It is a very good sign that all our States have become conscious of the value of water in the development of their States. The disputes that arise between States or more than two riparian States, in regard to the allotment of the water of the river-well sometimes it causes anxiety—are a healthy sign. It indicates that the States are conscious of the value of water. In recent times, it has been possible to resolve some of the long standing major water dispute between the various concerned States. I am sure with the goodwill of the Members and their co-operation, it will be possible to resolve a few outstanding river disputes as well. The States also are taking steps to resolve the disputes among themselves. Godavari has been a spectacular achievement. It covers 5 States. It has a basin area which covers practically 1/10 of the geographical area of the country.

It contains some of the major tributaries flowing in different States. The States have started drawing up projects and submitting them to the CWC for clearance. It will take some time for the CWC to examine them and clear them. Of course, my instruction to the Commission is to expedite the clearance of the projects that have been submitted. Indravati is one of them. I have asked them to expedite its clearance. At the same time, it will be necessary for the Government of Orissa to provide the requisite funds in its budget every year in order to implement the project.

We have at the Centre set up a high level committee consisting of engine-

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

ers, agronomists and geo-hydrologists in order to determine the surpluses and shortages of various areas so that inter-basin or inter-regional utilisation of waters of the various rivers can be considered. Under the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister, we have to provide irrigation for 5 million hectares during the last four years of this plan. Last year the additional land added under irrigation was 1.0 million hectares. This year also we expect to have 1 million additional hectares under irrigation. We are providing a larger amount of money for the completion of the on-going projects. The difficulty has been that the State Governments under compulsions of various circumstances, as the hon. members will understand, spread their resources too thinly. Instead of completing one or two projects, they started undertaking a number of projects, with the result that the period for completion of many of the projects dragged on over a long period of years. We have requested the State Governments not to spread their resources too thinly over a large number of schemes but to complete the on-going schemes swiftly so that the water can be utilised early. In some cases, we also provide additional resources to the States Government, in order to expedite the completion of some of the on-going schemes.

Another difficulty has been that the command area development of the canals was not taken up simultaneously with the river valley projects and this has caused in certain areas the difficulty of waterlogging or water being wasted in the canal systems. Now we have requested the State Governments that whenever any projects is formulated, the command area development should be an integral part of the project itself, so that simultaneous steps are taken for the development of the command area and as soon as the water becomes available, the area is in a position to receive the water and utilise it for agricultural purposes.

In order to complete the development of the command areas in various projects, we have succeeded in providing necessary finance through the World Bank loan also for some of our major projects like Rajasthan Canal, Chambal, Nagarjunasagar, so that command area development can be completed and the water that has become available can be utilised for increasing production of agriculture. We have also taken another step. We have a Project Cell. Up till now, what has happened is that whenever we have approached the World Bank for assistance for some of the river valley projects, the actual drawing up of the projects is started in collaboration with the World Bank itself. Now, in order to expedite this process, we have established a Cell in the Ministry to draw up projects in cooperation with the State concerned so that we present to the World Bank a complete project of the river for which we seek assistance from the World Bank. A further step has been taken to monitor the implementation of the project at the project level, at the State level and at the Central level so that whenever there are any hurdles or difficulties in the way of timely implementation of the project, that can be removed and the completion of the project can be expedited.

As I have said, we are increasing the allocation for irrigation every year. In 1976-77, we have provided Rs 600 crores for irrigation. Some disputes are still continuing but we have taken them over. Narmada dispute is, of course, before the tribunal. But as a result of the effort that we made along with the State Governments of Gujarat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra, the House is aware that four projects each of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh were cleared. The difficulty is that the States concerned do not have adequate finances even to undertake these projects. If these projects are undertaken, it will take at least ten to twelve years to complete

them. So, for the next 10 or 12 years, no work is likely to be hampered because of the dispute remaining pending before the tribunal. In the eastern sector, the Government of West Bengal and Bihar have come to an agreement bilaterally in order to resolve some of the disputes that were pending between the two States. Of course, the dispute regarding the Subernarekha among the States of Bihar, West Bengal and Orissa is still pending and it is expected that in the near future, it will be possible to resolve that dispute also.

The importance of keeping water as national wealth, has been emphasized practically from all sides of the House. And there is no difference on that point. Water has to be treated as national wealth and efforts have to be made to make a judicious utilization of all available water. It is a fact, Sir, that a very large percentage of water flows into the sea in our country, the monsoon is concentrated between a few weeks; and it is not possible to utilize or conserve all the water that falls in the country during the rainy season. So, this can be done only when a constitutional change is made to declare water as a Central subject. I have taken up the question with the State Government; and at present it appears that the State Governments are not very much willing to treat water as a Central subject. But whether it is constitutionally declared or not, it has been my effort to see that there is complete coordination between the various States, so that we can make a judicious utilization of the water that is available. Members have made suggestions for a national grid or a grid in the southern States; but as I have already mentioned, we are making a study of the various data of the rivers and river basins. Unfortunately, in respect of many rivers, we do not have complete data. And for making any scientific study, it will be necessary to have complete data in respect of all the rivers. Steps are being taken to see that we

gather all the necessary data in respect of all the major rivers of our country. In respect of some rivers, it is necessary to have international cooperation, in order to avoid either devastation from those rivers or to conserve the waters of those rivers for the generation of power and for irrigation. Many of our rivers which cause havoc and devastation in the eastern UP or northern Bihar, flow from our great neighbour, Nepal; and it is a matter of great happiness that it has been possible, by mutual discussion, to agree that we undertake a study and investigation of some of the major rivers, for the purpose either of power generation, flood control or irrigation. At least in regard to Karnali Rapti and Pancheshwar, it has been agreed that we can have a joint investigation. This will prevent the devastating floods from the Rapti in UP and consequently in Bihar as well. I will not repeat the agreement that has been reached between Nepal and India regarding the Gandak or the Kosi. But I am hopeful that it will be possible to arrive at an agreement between India and Nepal in respect of all important rivers flowing from that country, to the mutual advantage of both the countries. Brahmaputra causes great havoc in Assam. There is no doubt that Brahmaputra is one of the most turbulent rivers of the world. It causes a great loss to Assam every year. But unless we get the cooperation of Bangladesh it will not be possible to tame Brahmaputra. We have already taken up schemes for flood protection. Flood protection measures in Brahmaputra region are such that it will be difficult for any State Government to bear the recurring costs which are to be met every year, in order to maintain them. I have, therefore, suggested to the experts to conceive of schemes which will combine flood protection measures, generation of power as also irrigation, so that some revenue can be earned for the maintenance of the flood protection work.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

We are thinking of a Brahmaputra River Board also. A Bill has been drafted and it has been taken up with the State Government. As soon as I receive their agreement, I shall present that Bill to the House.

श्री हिनेश गोस्वामी (गङ्गाटो)
घोडा जन्दी लाइये ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM. As I have said, it is with the State Government. I hope the Member will offer his good offices to see that it is expedited by the State Government.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Bangla Desh has good relations with China, and they have some project also with regard to the Brahmaputra which will affect us.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM I would not like to say anything about China at this stage. If we have good co-operation with Bangla Desh, we can solve some of the difficulties which arise from the unruly behaviour of the Brahmaputra or the shortage of water during summer season in the eastern zone. In the eastern zone of our country, we have plenty of water and if we can harness it, we can reasonably meet the requirements of India and Bangla Desh both. I would not like to say more. Bangla Desh is our neighbour and I only hope that we shall resolve all our differences by discussion to the mutual satisfaction of the two countries.

Our flood protection measures started since 1964. The area that was being affected by floods is nearly 250 lakh hectares, and as a result of the measures taken since then, it has been possible to provide protection to 79 lakh hectares from floods. I think this is a good achievement. The floods will have to be studied in the whole country in an integrated manner and, therefore, it has been decided to set up a National Flood Commission, so that the various problems and aspects of floods in the different parts of the country could be studied and remedial

measures undertaken over a period of time. I may assure the House that the constitution of this Commission is going to be shortly finalised.

As I have said, there is complete co-ordination in respect of minor, medium and major irrigation projects. In minor irrigation projects, we have flow irrigation and left irrigation. In any parts of the country the subterranean water available is of a sizable quantity. In certain areas it is not so large, and if there is unscientific exploitation of the underground water, it may lead to consequences which are not very desirable. There has been too much exploitation of underground water without regeneration in certain parts like Haryana and Gujarat. We have to take care to see that this does not happen and that at the same time there is co-ordination in the utilisation of underground water and flow irrigation, so that none of them is unduly used to the detriment in future years to the good of the community.

We have been increasing the allocation for minor irrigation to the State Governments. Every year they are increasing the allotment for minor irrigation in their budgets and over and above that, institutional finance is also being given for the development of minor irrigation, especially tube wells.

Next to irrigation is the management of land. A scientific land reform is of permanent importance. Over the period of the last 20 or 30 years, we have succeeded in effecting land reforms of far-reaching consequences. It has been possible to eliminate the inter-mediarities between the farmers and the States. And now when we talk of land reform, we generally mean the enforcement of the Land Ceiling Act. The implementation of the State Governments has fallen in line with the national guidelines and almost all of them have amended their Land Ceiling Acts to conform to the national guidelines. The implementation of the Act is at various stages in different States. I will not give the figures to tire the House. Some land has been taken as

surplus practically in all States. Some areas have been distributed to the eligible persons, the landless people and the small farmers. Even homestead land has been allotted to a large number of people.

In many cases, complaints have often been made that in the case of the land that has been allotted to the eligible persons, its possession has not been passed on to them. That is also alleged in regard to homestead land. In some of the States, there are legislations to give the right of ownership of the homestead land and the land that is being newly allotted to them. The effort is to see that it goes to their possession. It will be a good thing and I will suggest to the States that in order to allay this type of allegation, it will be better to have some random survey to see that the land that has been allotted out of the surplus land whether its possession has been passed on to the allottees or not; whether the homestead land that has been allotted to them is actually under their possession or not. If as a result of such survey, it is found that there are certain difficulties, then it will be possible for the State Governments to resolve those difficulties. I think that it will provide an answer to these allegations. But in all these matters, public co-operation is of the utmost importance.

Whenever any measure is taken, which is likely to affect a great social or economic change in the society. When it leads to restructuring of the society, well, there is bound to be some resistance and it can only be resolved by large-scale participation by the public, especially by the political organisations and the social organisations. And for this participation, it is not necessary, as some Members suggested, that the government records should be made available to them or that there should be some legislation for this. Anybody who knows anything of the Indian villages, will agree that whatever the records may show, the people in the villages know the real fact. They know which family has got what area

of land and whether that area of land is within the ceiling or it is in excess of the ceiling. They also know which among the eligible persons is the most deserving case and priority should be given to him. If public spirited workers go to the villages and try to see that land reform measures are implemented in a proper way. I have no doubt that whatever the records may show, the villagers will lead to the right implementation. And this will apply to both, whether it is the surplus agricultural land or the homestead land.

Then comes the question of rural indebtedness or freeing of bonded labour. One thing should be clear that in the case of bonded labour, there is no documentary evidence. It is not by documents that labour is bonded in a particular farm or to a particular owner. In the case of rural indebtedness, whether it is agricultural labour or a village artisan or a small farmer or a marginal farmer, perhaps, in more than 90 per cent of cases, he takes some loan from a big farmer or a money-lender. There is no documentary evidence. It is an oral transaction. The money lender knows that he will not have to go to the court to realise his money. Therefore, in many cases, he ensures, law or no law, that he is able to realise the loan that he has advanced. It is at a rate of interest which is fantastically high. Ordinarily, it is not less than 25 per cent. It may be anywhere ranging from 25 to 200 per cent. If the representatives of the people take interest in this matter, one can see whether bonded labour is still in existence or not. The proof of that is whether an agricultural labourer is free to work for 'A' or 'B' or 'C', according to his own choice, or he is under obligation to work only for 'A' and he is not permitted to work for 'B' or 'C'. If that criterion is applied, I have no doubt that one can find if this type of bonded labour is still in existence in extensive parts of our country. It cannot be done away with by

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

The farmers always used to keep a buffalo or cow in order to get milk and also the bullock power or the buffalo power for cultivation. My effort is to see that this tradition is maintained in an increased measure. Animal husbandry, for many years to come in this country, will provide the power for agricultural operation, whether it is ploughing or sowing or thrashing or even transport, and there is no danger that there is going to be any large scale mechanization in our country, because it will take many many years for the farmers, and even for the scientists, to devise such type of machinery which will be within the reach of the individual farmers. Of course, I have been emphasizing, and I was responsible, for the establishment of agro-industries corporations. These corporations will undertake custom service for ploughing the fields of the small farmers who cannot afford to have their own tractors.

But even this is not likely to be very successful because certain operations in agriculture have to be done when the time is ripe for that. People are aware that transplantation has to be done, when the field is ready, within two-three days, otherwise the farmer may lose the opportunity. Farmer says that as he has to depend upon borrowed or hired implements and it is likely that he may not get these within the two-three days when the field is ready, therefore, he would like to keep his own bullocks. Therefore, we have laid a great stress on animal husbandry. Cross-breeding has been very successful by artificial insemination. By the second generation, the milk yield of the cows increases very much and it has been so liked by the farmers that in a State like Punjab and Haryana, where buffalo was regarded as the prize cattle for milk or ghee, a large number of cows have been purchased in that area also. Punjab today is in a position to produce milk powder in a sizeable quantity. In all our small farmer and marginal farmer and agricultural labour schemes, it is

an integral part of the scheme to give them either a good cow, or a buffalo, poultry or piggery or some other handicraft. A spectacular progress has been made in that direction. Related with that is, what is known, as our scheme of "operation floods." The idea is to establish a chain of dairies in order to meet the requirement not only of metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, but also of all the major capitals of the various States. The supply of milk to these cities has been greatly increased.

We have made a spectacular progress also in the field of poultry and today India counts as one of the major countries in the production of eggs and poultry. This has benefited in very large cases, the small and marginal farmers. They are the people who have taken to this, and have profited by it.

Similar has been the progress in the field of fisheries. It is true that in relation to the extent of our coastline, we do not have enough mechanised trawlers or boats, but every year we are making progress. The yield is increasing, the earning from foreign exchange is also increasing. As was suggested by Shri Jadeja, if any private party selects their trawlers from foreign countries, we will have no objection in importing them, but certainly we will have to see that that is in the interest of the country.

About inland fishery also, we have a centre for inland fisheries at Barrackpore near Calcutta; we have certain stations inside the country also. Our country is rich so far as sweet water fish is concerned. We have got some exotic varieties, which cannot be found anywhere in the world and we will see that these varieties are not lost in our craze for high yielding varieties.

In the field of agriculture or animal husbandry, we have also to see we do not lose some of the varieties which we possess and the world does not have. I have asked the Agricultural Research Institute to see that the varieties of rice that we have in the country—and we have a few thousand of that—are not lost. I have asked

them to collect the plasma of these varieties and store them. The all India Rice Institute in Orissa has taken up this.

As I have said, the production this year of foodgrains has been high and it has broken all previous records. Up till now people were thinking that a revolution has come in the field of wheat production. I may inform the House that a revolution is going on in rice production as well. This year we have produce rice which has broken all previous records. Our rice production was 44 million tonnes. This year I expect a harvest of 48 million tonnes. The farmer has been quick enough. When during the Kharif season I reduced the target suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission from 5.2 million tonnes to 4.6 million tonnes, many people said, 'You have reduced the target.' My answer was that it was done in order to give satisfaction to the Chief Ministers who felt that if they procured less than the target laid down for them, they would have a sense of failure and if they exceeded the target, certainly there would be a feeling that they have not only fulfilled what they had undertaken to do but they had exceeded that. *(Interruptions)* Apart from bonus, you see failure causes frustration and success cause elation. I could not deny this to the Chief Minister when a request was made. But I was quite sure that looking to the harvest, we would exceed the target laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have no hesitation now in announcing that we have exceeded the target in respect of rice procurement laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Looking to the tempo with which wheat is coming to the market, I have no doubt that we are going to exceed the target laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. There is no doubt.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the light of this, could we not eliminate imports? That will also have a big moral effect.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am coming to that, because that is a commonplace demand. What you have said is a commonplace demand.

The wheat crop has been affected in certain areas by hailstorm. But even after that we will exceed the target. There is no doubt that. The hailstorm comes in such a way that it passes through a narrow corridor and the farmers whose lands lie in that strip are completely ruined. My sympathies go to those farmers who have suffered on account of the hailstorm.

About procurement, I may inform the House that there are several agencies in the field of procurement. Food Corporation of India is a major one, but, in several States, FCI is not operating. It is the State Government or their corporation or some organization they have. I have been indicating and an assurance has been given to the farmers that we will purchase all their stocks at the procurement price. In case of food production the procurement price itself becomes the support price.

Previously, we used to lay down two prices, the procurement price and the support price and the support price used to be much lower than the procurement price. Since 1967 when I first took over this Ministry, I did away with the support price and said that in case of a situation of falling prices, the procurement price itself will become the support price.

Complaints come often from here and there that all the stocks that are brought to the mandis by farmers are not being purchased or that the purchasing agencies in collusion with the traders are rejecting them so that the traders could purchase them at a lower price and again supply the same thing to the procuring agency. *(Interruption)* Bihar is one of those typical States where the FCI is not operating. An hon Member: Why?

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

The farmers always used to keep a buffalo or cow in order to get milk and also the bullock power or the buffalo power for cultivation. My effort is to see that this tradition is maintained in an increased measure. Animal husbandry, for many years to come in this country, will provide the power for agricultural operation, whether it is ploughing or sowing or thrashing or even transport, and there is no danger that there is going to be any large scale mechanization in our country, because it will take many many years for the farmers, and even for the scientists, to devise such type of machinery which will be within the reach of the individual farmers. Of course, I have been emphasizing, and I was responsible, for the establishment of agro-industries corporations. These corporations will undertake custom service for ploughing the fields of the small farmers who cannot afford to have their own tractors.

But even this is not likely to be very successful because certain operations in agriculture have to be done when the time is ripe for that. People are aware that transplantation has to be done, when the field is ready; within two-three days, otherwise the farmer may lose the opportunity. Farmer says that as he has to depend upon borrowed or hired implements and it is likely that he may not get these within the two-three days when the field is ready, therefore, he would like to keep his own bullocks. Therefore, we have laid a great stress on animal husbandry. Cross-breeding has been very successful by artificial insemination. By the second generation, the milk yield of the cows increases very much and it has been so liked by the farmers that in a State like Punjab and Haryana, where buffalo was regarded as the prize cattle for milk or ghee, a large number of cows have been purchased in that area also. Punjab today is in a position to produce milk powder in a sizeable quantity. In all our small farmer and marginal farmer and agricultural labour schemes, it is

an integral part of the scheme to give them either a good cow, or a buffalo, poultry or piggery or some other handicraft. A spectacular progress has been made in that direction. Related with that is, what is known, as our scheme of "operation floods." The idea is to establish a chain of dairies in order to meet the requirement not only of metropolitan cities of Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay, but also of all the major capitals of the various States. The supply of milk to these cities has been greatly increased.

We have made a spectacular progress also in the field of poultry and today India counts as one of the major countries in the production of eggs and poultry. This has benefited in very large cases, the small and marginal farmers. They are the people who have taken to this and have profited by it.

Similar has been the progress in the field of fisheries. It is true that in relation to the extent of our coastline, we do not have enough mechanised trawlers or boats, but every year we are making progress. The yield is increasing, the earning from foreign exchange is also increasing. As was suggested by Shri Jadeja, if any private party selects their trawlers from foreign countries, we will have no objection in importing them, but certainly we will have to see that that is in the interest of the country.

About inland fishery also, we have a centre for inland fisheries at Barrackpore near Calcutta; we have certain stations inside the country also. Our country is rich so far as sweet water fish is concerned. We have got some exotic varieties, which cannot be found anywhere in the world and we will see that these varieties are not lost in our craze for high yielding varieties.

In the field of agriculture or animal husbandry, we have also to see we do not lose some of the varieties which we possess and the world does not have. I have asked the Agricultural Research Institute to see that the varieties of rice that we have in the country—and we have a few thousand of that—are not lost. I have asked

them to collect the plasma of these varieties and store them. The all India Rice Institute in Orissa has taken up this.

As I have said, the production this year of foodgrains has been high and it has broken all previous records. Up till now people were thinking that a revolution has come in the field of wheat production. I may inform the House that a revolution is going on in rice production as well. This year we have produce rice which has broken all previous records. Our rice production was 44 million tonnes. This year I expect a harvest of 48 million tonnes. The farmer has been quick enough. When during the Kharif season I reduced the target suggested by the Agricultural Prices Commission from 5.2 million tonnes to 4.6 million tonnes, many people said, 'You have reduced the target.' My answer was that it was done in order to give satisfaction to the Chief Ministers who felt that if they procured less than the target laid down for them, they would have a sense of failure and if they exceeded the target, certainly there would be a feeling that they have not only fulfilled what they had undertaken to do but they had exceeded that. *(Interruptions)* Apart from bonus, you see failure causes frustration and success cause elation. I could not deny this to the Chief Minister when a request was made. But I was quite sure that looking to the harvest, we would exceed the target laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. I have no hesitation now in announcing that we have exceeded the target in respect of rice procurement laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. Looking to the tempo with which wheat is coming to the market, I have no doubt that we are going to exceed the target laid down by the Agricultural Prices Commission. There is no doubt.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In the light of this, could we not eliminate imports? That will also have a big moral effect.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I am coming to that, because that is a commonplace demand. What you have said is a commonplace demand.

The wheat crop has been affected in certain areas by hailstorm. But even after that we will exceed the target. There is no doubt that. The hailstorm comes in such a way that it passes through a narrow corridor and the farmer whose lands lie in that strip are completely ruined. My sympathies go to those farmers who have suffered on account of the hailstorm.

About procurement, I may inform the House that there are several agencies in the field of procurement. Food Corporation of India is a major one, but, in several States, FCI is not operating. It is the State Government or their corporation or some organization they have. I have been indicating and an assurance has been given to the farmers that we will purchase all their stocks at the procurement price. In case of food production the procurement price itself becomes the support price.

Previously, we used to lay down two prices, the procurement price and the support price and the support price used to be much lower than the procurement price. Since 1967 when I first took over this Ministry, I did away with the support price and said that in case of a situation of falling prices, the procurement price itself will become the support price.

Complaints come often from here and there that all the stocks that are brought to the mandis by farmers are not being purchased or that the purchasing agencies in collusion with the traders are rejecting them so that the traders could purchase them at a lower price and again supply the same thing to the procuring agency. *(Interruption)* Bihar is one of those typical States where the FCI is not operating. An hon. Member. Why?

13.00 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Because the State Government does not want. There are several States like that. Whenever such complaints come I ask the State Governments and also our agencies to make a surprise visit to these various mandis in the districts whether it is Bulandshahr or Meerut. Some complaints were made and those were brought to my notice regarding Chandausi. I immediately asked the FCI authorities to taken necessary action. They had even before I had asked them taken some action against one or two inspectors, who were not conducting themselves in a proper manner. It has been taken up with the U. P. Government Chief Secretary and Food Secretary to have a surprise visit in all important mandis and to see that the farmers are not put to any inconvenience. We have also suggested to form non-official Committees at mandis centres. I would suggest that Members may also visit some of the important mandis and if there are certain lapses those may be brought to our notice and to the notice of the State Governments. It is not our intention that the farmers are put to any harassment or inconvenience in any way.

About credit, I may inform you that after moratorium on debts in rural areas, it was obvious that we will have to have some alternative agency for providing credit to the agriculturists and with that end in view a Committee was set up under the leadership of Shri Shivaraman. They have studied the whole problem and they have submitted a Report. I may assure the House, as soon as we examine that Report, steps will be taken to see that necessary credit becomes available in the rural areas either through the State Governments or the commercial banks or the co-operative societies or the rural banks that are being established in various parts of the country.

There has been a fall in the price of agricultural commodities. The fall has been from the phenomenal rise

that had taken place in respect of the price of the agricultural commodities. The Agricultural Price Commission generally takes into consideration the cost of production and then determines the price. There may be differences of opinion regarding that but we also sometimes change the recommendation of the Agricultural Price Commission where we find that it is necessary to do so in the context of the social conditions in this country.

Recently, we have added Shri Randhir Singh, as a Member of the Agricultural Price Commission and I think it will provide some satisfaction to the agricultural community because he himself is an agriculturist.

The question was raised and Mr Sathe has also asked as to why, when we have such a good crop, we are importing the food grains? In the first place, let me make it clear that any grain that comes under PL 480 is not a gift

As a matter of fact it is not the commodity that is given to us. We make purchases of wheat or gram in the American market at the market price and payment is made by American Government and it is treated as a loan. The only accommodation is that we do not have to pay here and now. It has to be paid in instalments spread over 30 years at a rate of interest which is a very attractive rate of interest from our point of view.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: 30 years will begin after 10 years, that is, 40 years from now.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Commitment might be before the purchase is made, without knowing whether there is to be bumper crop.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It was not unknown. We are not groping in the dark. Whatever we do we do deliberately. It is because we have to build up some sizeable buffer stock. A Committee has gone into this. They suggested that we should have a buffer stock of 10 million tonnes. In the lean period we must have at least 4

million tonnes extra. In the coming year, by the end of April, there should be in our stock 14 million tonnes, so that it can ensure a buffer stock that will be the proper buffer stock for a country of our size. So, by the end of April, we have to see that we have in our stocks 14 million tonnes. This we cannot do even with the bumper crop this year. We have at present just 11 million tonnes, whereas it should be 14 million tonnes. So, we have to build up this buffer stock as quickly as possible in order to provide for future contingencies.

Some hon. Members said this that even during the years when monsoon is not very satisfactory we will produce enough and meet our requirements of foodgrains, and other agricultural commodities.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Do you have adequate storage capacity?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: At present, we do not have adequate storage capacity in the public sector. We have the storage capacity in the three sectors, the Central Warehousing Corporation, the Food Corporation of India and the State Warehousing Corporations and Cooperatives. There is also the private sector. For the last 3 years there has been hardly any addition to the storage capacity either of the Food Corporation or the Central Warehousing Corporation. As the House is aware, recently, we have taken powers to increase the paid-up capital of the Central Warehousing Corporation so that we can increase the capital of the State Warehousing Corporations. We are expediting completion of the storage capacity needed in the public sector. At present, in order to meet the fortunate position that we have in the production of foodgrains, we have acquired whatever storage capacity is available in the country. The army has been very cooperative with us and whatever accommodation was available with them was made available to us. We have taken whatever hanger was available with Civil Aviation and we are going to use them. We also utilise whatever storage capacity

is available in the private sector. We have provided temporary expedients like raised platforms, wooden crates on them, stack the bags on them and cover them with plastic covers or tarpaulins. In this way, I think we will be able to meet the situation.

Some friends raised this question and it appeared in the newspapers also that we have sued some of the grain trading companies of the USA. Well, as we have taken the matter to the Court, I would not like to discuss this matter in any detail here. I think the House we excuse me because the reason is obvious.

Now, a question has generally been raised that when the food position is so comfortable, why can't we remove all the restrictions now placed on the movement of foodgrains. Firstly, I may tell the House that whatever restriction exists on movement, applies only in relation to two grains, wheat and rice. So far as other foodgrains are concerned, there is no restriction. But, what I find is that the traders are not entering the field of other grains. In the past we did not lay down the price of barley and gram. But, this year, with the bumper production, it was apprehended that the barley price may fall below—very much lower—and also gram prices may slump. So, we fixed the price for barley and gram. I was expecting that with this bumper crop the private trade would think of purchasing barley and gram from the producing centres and taking it to the deficit areas or consuming centres through the usual trade channel. But, they have not done so. Every time the demand is for removing restrictions on two grains—rice and wheat. (Interruptions) But, smuggling has completely disappeared.

There is no smuggling from Andhra Pradesh. Traders are finding that it is not worthwhile to smuggle foodgrains. That is because the price variation in the adjoining State is not such that it will attract any smuggler to do that.

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

Well, Maharashtra can pay some higher price for Andhra Pradesh rice. But the difference is not such as will attract any smuggler to do that. The price difference between the Tamil Nadu and Kerala rice used to be such that smuggling used to take place from Tamil Nadu to Kerala. But, this year, that is not possible. As a matter of fact I was told that smuggling was taking place at a particular border from Kerala.

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Monjeri): Then why don't you do away with the Kerala zone?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: As I have said, it is a very popular suggestion. But I have also to see that I maintain the public distribution system. In doing away with the zones, if the public distribution system is also done away with, then, perhaps, my responsibility will not be there.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Why don't you add Maharashtra also in the Southern Zone for the movement of foodgrains?

Why not include Maharashtra also in the Southern Zone?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: It is not in the Southern Zone. What can I do? I cannot change the geography.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: In order to make foodgrains available in Maharashtra at a comparatively cheaper price, why not Maharashtra be included in the Southern Zone? There can be reorganisation of the zones.

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: Well, that is exactly my point in mentioning about the zone so that the zone with a high purchasing capacity does not become responsible for increasing the price in the zone with low purchasing capacity.

Maharashtra is fortunate enough to have a high *per capita* income. It has a very high purchasing power. Do you want to disturb the economy of Andhra Pradesh and other places? Maharashtra has never been in the Southern Zone. When one thinks of

southern zone, one thinks of four States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Recently, I told some press correspondents that if all these states agree, I shall have a very favourable consideration of such a proposal.

Similarly, with regard to rice, Punjab, Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh constitute a single zone. But still there is a large stock of rice. Both Haryana and Punjab have large stocks of levy free rice. These have been allotted to West Bengal and Maharashtra. Maharashtra is not quickly lifting the rice. Recently a question was put by the hon. Member to use my good office of requesting the Maharashtra Government to lift the levy free rice that has been allotted to them. I do not know why they have not done it as yet.

I think I have covered the major portions. About the fall in prices, as I have said, we are still maintaining our procurement price.

The price of any commodity in a society has to be judged in the social context. If we fix a very high price, it has to be seen whether the community can afford to purchase that commodity. Some statistician suggested to me that relation to *per capita* income in our country, 12.9 per cent of the *per capita* income is required to purchase one quintal of wheat whereas in the western countries it is 1 per cent of the *per capita* income which is required to purchase one quintal of wheat. As such, the House will agree that the price that has been fixed is a good price in the social context.

Now, I will say a word about forests. We have to protect the forests as the health in agriculture and the health in soil conservation is dependent on forests. Further the forests provide many things which are required to sustain the society. There should be proper exploitation of our forest wealth. The forests provide not only timber but many minor fruits. They can provide many things which can produce edible and non-edible oils. We have not ex-

exploited our forests from these angles. There had been indiscriminate felling of trees which should be prevented and we have been emphasising the State Governments to stop this. We have undertaken social forestry as well where we are emphasising on the farmer to plant a few trees in a portion of his land or in the areas near the roads, etc.

Similarly, land use is very important and it was suggested that a land use commission should be set-up. Whether it is possible to set-up a land use commission or not, I would urge, there should be complete coordination between the various agencies which use land—whether it is for agriculture, irrigation, forests, or urban land development and industrial use. There should be complete coordination between these agencies and some authority may be established to see to it.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: What about the suggestion regarding planting of trees on the land which is available by the side of the railway tracks?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have said, near the roads and the railway tracks. As a matter of fact when it was done, Punjab made a very good progress. It is still going on. When you drive on the roads of Punjab you will feel as if you were passing through a garden or like something that.

About sugar, I do not think I have much to say as Shri Shah Nawaz Khan has covered most of the points.

प्रो० शेर सिंह (झरन) : राबी, ब्यास के पानी के बंटवारे के बारे में आपने कुछ नहीं कहा ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I do not think I have to say much on it. A decision has been taken.

प्रो० शेर सिंह : उसका आधार क्या है ?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: We should not try to raise the idea of review here on the Floor of the House. A decision has been finally taken and has to be implemented. I do not know what is the motive of the hon'ble Member in raising this issue of review here.

प्रो० शेर सिंह : ड्रिडवर्क्स का जो कंट्रोल है, रिमार्गेनाइजेशन एक्ट में यह प्रोवाइडिड था —

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: That is linked up with implementation of the decision. I have said that the decision has to be implemented.

प्रो० शेर सिंह : वह मलम है । ड्रिड वर्क्स का कंट्रोल अभी भी पंजाब के पास है । रिमार्गेनाइजेशन एक्ट में प्रोवाइडिड था कि साइडिंग मैनेजमेंट बोर्ड के पास वह आयेगा ।

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: If it is connected with this decision, we will see that it is implemented.

About sugar, I have not much to say. In many parts of the country, in a large number of sugar factories, the machinery and other things have become too old. As soon as we take them over the country naturally will expect better performance from us. That will require a huge investment in order to modernise those factories. As soon as it is found possible to have the funds for the purpose, necessary steps will be taken in the matter.

So far as the fixation of levy price is concerned, there was a methodology. It was determined by the Tariff Commission and it was unanimously applied to all the factories. Now there is no more Tariff Commission, and the whole matter has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices to go into all aspects of the sugar industry and produce a methodology by which the price of levy sugar would be determined.

There are local problems which have been brought to notice by members. I may assure them that I will ask the departments concerned, whether Agriculture or Irrigation, to examine them and to take appropriate action in the matter.

One word about research. Our research scientists have contributed in a spectacular manner to the increase not only of foodgrains but of other agricultural commodities, whether it is cotton, sugarcane, pulses or oilseeds. I have asked them now to undertake a

[Shri Jagjivan Ram]

study of minor millet crops which for hundreds of years have been grown in drought prone areas or in areas where rainfall has been very scanty. I hope in the very near future it will be possible for our scientists to produce high-yielding varieties of those millets also, whether it is kodo or kutki or anything else.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As regards the two institutes which you have set up in Nagpur unfortunately the scientists have not yet gone there. Would you kindly have that expedited?

SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM: I have already asked them to go. That is about cotton.

Again I will express my thanks to hon. members for taking such keen interests in agriculture and allied subjects. I assure them that we will try to profit by the various suggestions that have been made for improving the functioning of the various departments under my Ministry. In conclusion, again I convey my heartfelt gratitude to the Indian farming community for the brave way in which they have increased production, and I hope they will maintain the tempo of production in the same way.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are a number of cut motions moved by

some hon. members. Unless any member wishes any particular cut motion to be put separately, I will put them all together to the House.

श्री सरजू साठे (नागपुर) : चीनी मिलाई के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहा है.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That stage is over now.

I shall now put all the cut motions to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Accounts shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 1 to 10 relating to the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation."

The motion was adopted.

[The Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, which were voted by Lok Sabha, are shown below.—Ed.]

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant voted by the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	Department of Agriculture	35,83,000	..	1,79,16,000	..
2	Agriculture . . .	10,84,74,000	92,74,33,000	54,23,73,000	463,71,62,000
3	Fisheries . . .	1,95,84,000	27,23,000	9,79,18,000	1,36,12,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development .	6,14,51,000	64,33,000	30,72,57,000	3,21,66,000 .
5	Forest . . .	1,76,62,000	13,33,000	8,83,12,000	66,67,000
6	Department of Food .	62,11,78,000	3,91,38,000	310,46,92,000	19,56,92,000
7	Department of Rural Development .	11,75,02,000	1,17,56,000	58,75,09,000	5,87.80.000
8	Department of Agricultural Research and Education . . .	1,26,000	..	6,27,000	
9	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research . . .	7,58,44,000	..	37,92,19,000	..
10	Department of Irrigation	2,24,71,000	1,13,08,000	11,23,54,000	5,65,42,000 .

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Demand Nos. 60 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies for which six hours have been allotted. Hon. Members present in the House who desire to move their cut-motions may send slips to the Table within fifteen minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the fourth column of the Order Paper be granted to the President to complete the sums necessary to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1977 in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against demands Nos. 60 to 63 relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies."

Demands for Grants, 1976-77 in respect of Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account voted by the House on 23-3-1976		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the vote of the House	
1	2	3		4	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
60	Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies	56,66,000	.	2,83,31,000	
61	Industries	3,71,89,000	24,60,59,000	18,09,47,000	123,02,93,000
62	Village and Small Industries	5,45,50,000	5,61,16,000	27,32,48,000	28,05,79,000
63	Civil Supplies and Co-operation	1,12,19,000	4,67,27,000	5,60,98,000	23,36,33,000

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram) Mr Deputy-Speaker Sir the report of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies gives a very distorted and one sided picture about the situation prevailing in our industry. The speech of the Minister on various occasions smacks also of complacency in regard to industrial development. The assessment of the Ministry however does not tally with the speech of the Finance Minister while introducing the budget as well as the statement made by several other ministers including Mr T A Pai who admitted that there was a big phenomenon in our economy today which was known as fall in demand. In reality it only means that we have entered the recessionary phase of our economy and the wheels of the industry are likely to move a bit slowly in the days to come. A phenomenon of so-called surplus production is being observed in several sectors of industry and the hon Minister is not realising or perhaps he does not want to admit in public that the economy is facing an acute crisis which it is not easy to overcome. This phenomenon is not an accidental one. It is the result of the policies pursued by the government over a period of years. If the same policies are continued in future, the situation is likely

to worsen. The government can ignore this aspect only at great peril. The whole report does not make a comprehensive survey of the closed units throughout the country rendering thousands of workers jobless. Even though some closed units are taken over by the government they have taken only a part of the employees who were on duty earlier thus adding to the serious problem of unemployment in our country. We know that thousands of workers are laid off in different industries especially in the automobile industry in Hindustan Motors textile and engineering industry. When you are creating new industries you are also displacing a large number of old small-scale units resulting in waste of our industrial capacity. Another problem which the government has not taken seriously is the question of unutilised capacity. When you boast so much about the continuously higher rate of growth you totally ignore the considerably higher unutilised capacity prevailing in industries. It is estimated that the unutilised capacity is responsible for the loss of industrial production to the tune of Rs 800 crores per year.

The Government has failed to take adequate steps to ensure that the un-

utilised capacity is fully utilised within the shortest possible time. The new industries are coming up while the unutilised capacity also continues to grow. This shows the chaotic condition in our planning which is primarily responsible for the unplanned development of our industry. There is no wonder that the Fifth Plan is yet to be finalised, though the plan period is already running now. One wonders what will be the utility of the plan when it is not finalised at all? We have already entered a phase of unplanned economy. One of the major causes of the unplanned industrial growth is the policy of taking turn-key projects from western capitalist countries. These plants of larger size are not always suitable to Indian conditions. The superior technology is imposed in backward conditions which leads to frequent break-down of plants and growing dependence on foreign countries for spare-parts and intermediary goods. The Government failed to take into account this aspect and now we are faced with a dilemma. Mr. Subramaniam in his budget speech emphasised that small-scale plants had developed in China but he failed to explain why so far we could not develop our own industrial technology and become self-sufficient in that respect. Even now if we adopt a path of genuine self-reliance, it may be possible to save the economy from further deterioration. But the report of the Ministry is totally unconcerned about it. We continue to depend more and more on foreign aid and spare-parts, though it is possible to develop indigenous technology. Today multi-national corporations start a plant in the country and produce something and give the mark of 'made in India', then the Government considers it to be Indian production. If they are in a position to export their products and earn profits we take pride that our exports are increasing. But in reality the grip of these multi-national corporations is increasing day by day with the result that the country's genuine national economy suffers a very serious set-back. Despite occasional empty warnings to these multi-

national corporations, the Government has not pressurised to stop the loot by these corporations of the natural resources and cheap labour in India. The dilatory tactics adopted by the Government of India to implement the recommendations of Hathi Committee on drug industries, is still fresh in our minds. Though more than a year has passed the Government is still studying it and foreign drug cartels are allowed to mint money at the cost of the Indian consumer. Has the Government made any study as to how much these multi-national corporations control production in our economy today, and how much exports these multi-national corporations are controlling. A study of these problems may prove to be useful from the point of view of genuine self-reliance of the country. Recently, the profitability of these multi-national corporations has increased phenomenally and their exports of profits in a disguised way have grown up considerably.

The foreign banks have yet to be nationalised and they are allowed to help multi-national corporations to export profits in a concealed manner. But the government does not want to take any steps to check the loot by those foreign agencies because this will affect the aid-givers in Washington, London, Bonn, Tokyo and others. If you take drastic steps against these international cartels, they will in return retaliate and squeeze the economy. Therefore, you continue to talk radical things against these foreign capitalists only in words while you do not take any step towards them. The foreign cartels understand this and take the warnings lightheartedly. After all, 8000 crores of rupees worth foreign aid which we have received is bound to have its impact on your economic policy. In this connection, I submit that these multi-national corporations should be nationalised immediately.

Despite your talk of building socialism, the private sector continues to prosper and earn huge profits. The public sector has reached the so-called

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

commanding viable heights only but have not yet become economically viable. The earning from public sector are only a small portion of the foreign debt payment liabilities of the Government of India. These are the realities we get from the dismal picture of the performance of this Ministry during the last one year. Today in most of the sectors of economy the market is shrinking because the purchasing power has gone down considerably. The people below the poverty line continue to increase by leaps and bounds every day. The number of present unemployment is swelling with the result that the registered unemployment in the urban areas has gone up to 94 lakhs, an all-time high figure. With such a ghastly picture of our situation, how can you expect the domestic market to increase by introducing mechanisation, modernisation, automation and other job-saving devices? You have brought down the employment potential of the industry with the result that job opportunities are dwindling. All these factors combined to reduce the internal consumption of commodities produced in India.

The situation in rural areas is particularly disturbing with fall in prices of agricultural commodities and the poor peasant is practically ruined and is compelled to resort to distress sale of his produce at a very low rate and even at an uneconomic rate. This pauperisation of the rural poor had adversely affected the domestic consumption and today we find that though production has not gone up substantially, the prices are coming down. Therefore, the fall in price should not be considered as a sign of prosperity—it is a sign of growing recession and fall in demand due to growing pauperisation of the most of the population.

Therefore, we see a spectacle of everything surplus in the country though the per capita consumption of these items is among the lowest in the world. Even 7 million tonnes of steel

is considered to be surplus while in China 30 million tonnes is considered to be inadequate. Less than 100 million tonnes of coal is considered to be surplus in India while in China even 400 million tonnes of coal is considered to be insufficient. I am pointing it out to you that the optimism shown by you is an optimism of poverty and will not lead to any further development of our economic resources. With declining construction activity, there is no demand for steel in the country. The engineering industry is also in the grip of a serious crisis. In Howrah alone out of 1200 engineering units about 400 have been closed down.

Sir, you know that the density of population in West Bengal and particularly in the eastern region is the highest in the country and unemployment problem is also the highest. So, I demand that concrete steps should be taken to save the small scale industry in the country and particularly in the eastern region.

You are talking about export of everything. Even potatoes, onions, bananas, mangoes, sugar and similar other items are being exported whose consumption should be increased in the country. Everything is unnecessary when the profit motive for the capitalist is the supreme goal. But you should also keep in mind that the capitalist countries in the world are joining a severe recession and market for Indian goods in this country will be limited. Even the goods of the third world countries have well competed with Indian goods and cut throat competition is also likely to emerge sooner or later. And, therefore, if you are really serious about the development of independent industries within the country, you must give stress on internal market instead of merely striving for export.

Before I conclude, I would like to emphasise that in the long run, you will never be able to achieve sustained economic growth if you continue the anti-labour policy. Today, industrial relations are being spoiled by the employers and the Government. The public sector employees have been

made a special target of attack for some time. You may carry forward this policy by intimidatory tactics, by using MISA and gangsters against workers, by victimising trade union leaders and retrenching militant workers but in the long run this policy is bound to fail. I would, therefore, suggest that this policy should be reversed, if you are really serious of building up an independent economy for India.

With these words, I oppose the grants.

SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN (Coimbatore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to set up an effective public distribution system for supplying all essential requirements to common people at controlled rates (5)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to open fair price shops in villages for the supply of articles of essential items to rural poor at cheap rates (6)]

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to make our industries self-sufficient and competent to meet the needs of the people (15)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs 100."

[Need to supply all requisite raw materials for the small scale industries (16)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the development of ancillary industries to cater to the needs of big and key industries (17)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for building up infra-structure for industrial development in backward areas (18)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take effective steps for building up more agro-industries (19)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build up more efficient management cadres for big and medium industries (20)]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to review the working of public sector undertakings (21)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have workers' representatives on the various Boards of public undertakings (22)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give financial assistance to Tannery and Footwear Corporation, Kanpur (23)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have public distribution system at all levels (24)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for diversification of production in some of the public undertakings (25)]

"That the demand under the head 'Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

[Functioning of multi-national corporations in India (26)]

SHRI C. H. MOHAMED KOYA (Manjeri): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head 'Industries' be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Necessity of approving the Kerala Government's Scheme for Coir outside the plan (27)]

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI (Nowgong): I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I would have very much liked that this Ministry, at the present point of time, should have been given better allocation because of the tall order that this Ministry has to carry out.

The main guideline for this Ministry is the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1948 which was modified and expanded by the Resolution of 1956. Before I go on to that, I would straightaway submit that in the new context of things and the present tempo that has been generated in the country, the urge of the people for removal of poverty and the balanced development of all the regions of the country, it is, perhaps, necessary that this Industrial Policy Resolution should be further re-stated.

I congratulate the Ministry for the good work that it has done since it was re-organised on 11th October, 1974.

Even before the promulgation of the Emergency and the 20-point programme of the Prime Minister launched on 1st July last year, the various measures that this Ministry had initiated and implemented, had resulted in an appreciable improvement in the industrial growth of the country. From the figures that we have in the Annual Report as also in the Performance Budgets of the three departments of this Ministry, one can very easily see the accelerated rate of improvement, in the situation which was rather dismal during the pre-Emergency period. The rate of growth of industrial production in the economy was as low as

0.21 per cent in 1973-74. In 1974-75, it rose to 2.5 per cent. And during the year 1975-76 it will be nearly 5 per cent. But I am referring to the earlier year where some of the measures taken, had shown some improvement. I am quite sure that if these measures are sincerely taken up and implemented, it will be possible to go a long way in the actual and full implementation of the Industrial Policy Resolution. And that is why I had suggested that this Ministry would require a greater allocation than what has been provided, in the budget before us.

It is pertinent, I would submit, to diagnose why our economy was at a low ebb before the Emergency. For any kind of economic development, we require peace and a congenial climate—which was totally absent. And in the words of the Prime Minister, if I may quote:

"A campaign of law-breaking, paralyzing national activity and inciting our security forces to indiscipline and disobedience, would have led to economic chaos and collapse; and our country would have become vulnerable to fissiparous tendencies and external danger."

And later on, she says:

"The Emergency provides us a new opportunity to go ahead with our economic tasks."

Here, I am concerned with the economic tasks relevant to this Ministry. It is also necessary to-day to maintain the discipline that has been generated, if we really want to remove poverty. For the removal of poverty, this Ministry will have to play its role. This Ministry will have to take the initiative, because it will have to play pivotal role and give correct directions to the economy. Even in regard to agriculture, it is the industry which has to come in, in a big way to modernize it. Unless we modernize agriculture—I would call it industrializing agriculture—it will be difficult to attain the production that would be necessary for our country to sustain and feed its

population, as also to supply agricultural raw materials to feed the industry, to a large extent. I would, therefore, submit that it is within the purview of the Industrial Policy Resolution itself that this Ministry has to play a very pivotal role. I am not satisfied—if I may submit with all humility—with the performance, commendable though it is, in the present context. In the context of the low ebb which it has reached, it has definitely made an appreciable improvement, but I am not satisfied with what it has done so far.

If we analyse the Industrial Policy Resolution, its goal and the obligations under it of this Ministry and the Government as a whole, both at the Centre and in the States, and we try to see what is actually happening in the country, we will have to come to this inevitable conclusion that we have yet a long way to go. That is why I am submitting that this—Industrial Policy Resolution may have to be re-stated with a view to focus concentrated attention on the means whereby the resources and other things that are necessary for this Ministry to deliver the goods will be made available.

This Resolution is still the basis of our industrial policy in this country it has not been modified. Parliament approved it. Its main object is that we must establish a socialist pattern of society in a democratic way, which is popularly termed democratic socialism. What is socialism? It is removal of the disparities between man and man, region and region, class and class, community and community. Therefore, if we see the standards of economic life of the people, for example, in the Northeastern region ...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Instead of this philosophising, why not say something about the performance of this Ministry?

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: To achieve that goal this Ministry has to play a pivotal role.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't think they ever dispute that.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: Therefore, I am saying greater attention

has to be paid to it so that we can do it within the shortest possible time.

This Ministry, as I said, deserves congratulation because of the very appreciable results it has achieved within the short span of one year after the emergency. I will not go into the figures, they are there in the various Reports.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Ten minutes have gone in philosophising.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I am sorry I did not know the time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am just guiding you.

SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI: I am thankful to you. That is why I am not going into details.

Therefore, I hope I will not be misunderstood when I say two things at the same time, that I congratulate the Ministry and yet I am not satisfied with its performance. I want it to go in a bigger way.

Before I conclude, I have to draw the attention of the Ministry to two projects that are pending in our region which has been looked upon with great hope. They are the paper and pulp projects at Nowgong and Cachar. From the Report I find that from the date of investment decision taken by the Government, it will take three years to be commissioned. I will ask only one question. When is this decision going to be taken? The land has been acquired, preliminary action has been taken, tenders for certain things have been called for, but we still do not know when the actual implementation of the project will take place. I will be very grateful to the Minister if he can give some indication of it.

The five States and two Union Territories in this region are coming up with a new enthusiasm and new hope for a rapid removal of backwardness. It is within the Industrial Policy Resolution that steps should be taken by the States to remove this backwardness. And here my submission to

[Shri Liladhar Kotaki]

Ministry would be that they should take the various proposals given by the Northeastern Council and the component States of that region and the Ministry should take the initiative not merely for technical and industrial matters, but for the entire economic development of the region because even small village industries and co-operatives as a whole come under this Ministry.

Even agricultural credit that was discussed on the other Ministries' demands is pertinent here because the credit is with one Ministry but the other things of co-operation are with the other Ministries. Therefore, these anomalies should be removed.

The last point is regarding textile and that forms a very important item in the 20-point programme. Here again the things are not in one hand or there is no coordination as such.

Therefore, my submission will be that for these vital sectors where so many people are concerned, where the main objectives of the Industrial Policy Resolution with which this Ministry is directly responsible are concerned, there should be greater amount of realisation of the situation and I hope that the Government, as a whole, will attach some importance to it for which I have made by humble submissions.

With these words, I support the demands.

Before I conclude, may I pray:

सर्वे भवन्तु सुखिनः।

सर्वे भवन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भवन्ति पश्यन्तु

मा कश्चिद् दुःखमाप्नुयेत् ॥

The essence is this: let everybody be happy; let everybody be free from any diseases or ailments or sufferings; let every one see good only in others, not the bad points; let there be good of all and let there be no suffering.

With this prayer, I resume my seat and hope that the Ministry will be able to fulfil this task.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I must take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon'ble Minister for certain things, for bringing about Packaged Commodities Act, for bringing about Production of items of mass consumption in the public sector, for opening of National Textile Corporation depots in various towns and for efforts being made to break-up monopolies. When I say this, I also have in mind the good job being done in the public undertakings.

Before Mr. Pai took over the public undertakings in this Ministry, sharp criticism was going on throughout the country about the working of the public undertakings and against nationalisation or taking over of any units by the Government, by any corporation. He has proved that the public undertakings have come to stay in our country and if we are really serious about reaching the goal of socialism or creating a socialistic pattern of society, then public undertakings have to grow, the public sector has to grow. It is heartening to learn that all the public undertakings practically under his Ministry have wiped out all the losses and have started earning profit. I do not call it a miracle, but a joint effort made by Mr. Pai and his Ministry and the strenuous, honest and sincere work done by the working class is the cause of this miracle which is generally done in a society.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): Over Rs 280 crores loans have been converted into equity and that is why the public undertakings have not paid interest.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This particular thing, I will not say.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: I am not not against public sector, but this is also a fact.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Do not fight with me. I am a small fry. I know that there are so many things said. This is a manipulation of the

account. But today nobody can show a finger to the working of the public undertakings like HAL, and SHEL whether it is at Hardwar or at Bhopal or at Rishikesh or whether it is HEC; they are all working satisfactorily, according to the Minister. They have also started over coming teething trouble and have started functioning well.

14.00 hrs.

What about Scooters India Ltd.? It is doing a good job. There was a criticism that scooters will never come out of it. The same thing was said about Shaktiman trucks. The scooters are on the roads today. I am happy that it is before schedule. If this efforts goes on jointly by the workers and the management, the time will come when there will be more demand not for the Bajaj scooters but for the scooters manufactured by our own undertaking, Scooters India Ltd.

Much has been said in this House about multi-national corporations. My hon. friend, Shri H. N. Mukherjee, had moved the Resolution in the House the other day and there was a lot of discussion on that. I know, during the course of conversation with me, the hon. Minister said that he would prefer a national concern, may be a monopoly concern, to a multi-national concern and a small concern which can possibly deliver the goods to a big monopoly concern. If that is his view, there is nothing wrong in it. There are multi-national concerns, like, Hindustan Lever Ltd., Philips and so many others. It is a fact that the time has come when we have to nationalise those concerns.

Take, for example, Hindustan Lever Ltd. They have contributed nothing to our economy or to our country. Hindustan Lever Ltd. formed with a capital of about Rs. 2 crores during 1956 has remitted to Unilever London about Rs. 22 crores and have assets in India to the tune of about Rs. 45 crores. This is a precious loss of foreign exchange. Therefore, we have suggested that such multi-nationals should be either taken over by the Government without any compensation or should be asked to dilute

their equity capital to 60 per cent Indian and 40 per cent foreign as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act immediately, failing which C.O.B. licences should not be issue to them.

I am happy that the hon. Minister is investigating the various aspects of it which were brought to his notice by me and by many of my other friends.

Even in the case of Philips, certain allegations were made by some of my friends and those were brought to his notice. There was an investigation made into them and certain expansion licences, certain expansion programmes were stopped.

Then, it is said that there is a recession in the country. I do not find any cause of recession. The big monopoly houses are not doing their best to make the 20-point economic programme a success. We have asked the workers to tighten their belt and to work more. There are no strikes in the country today. Even on the question of bonus, there may be a minor trouble here and there. But that is nothing. The workers are co-operating. It is the big industry that is not cooperating.

A recent review of the price trends by the Industry Ministry shows that whereas the fall in prices of food articles during the calendar year 1975 has been 11.2 per cent and that of industrial raw materials has been 20.6 per cent, the drop in the prices of manufactured goods has been only 1.4 per cent. The weightage of manufactured goods in the index is 29.4 per cent and, if machinery and transport equipment which form a separate group is included in the manufactured goods group, it comes to 37.3 per cent.

What does it mean? It is the turn of the industry sector to cooperate with the Government in achieving progress and economic stability of the country. They have not done it. The industry can avoid wasteful practices of paying inflated commissions to their agents and charging inflated amounts of personal expenses. The industry

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

should also eliminate non-essential expenditure, such as, putting up palatial bungalows and all that.

The other day, I was mentioning here Mr. Alok Jain. He is a great man, a worthy son of a worthy father, and I have nothing against him personally. He is today not running any industry; all the industries are closed. Jaipur Udyog is closed; a big cement industry in Sawai Madhopur employing nearly 7000 workers, is closed; the Jute Udyog, Kanpur is closed and the Plastic Factor, Calcutta, in West Bengal is closed. This gentleman has a palatial building. Not only has he this palatial building in Sardar Patel Marg, but he has a beautiful car—which we call the Limousine—and a rose garden worth Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs. This rose garden is said to have been made at the instance of a good film artist. Now, a person having a rose garden worth Rs. 3-1/2 lakhs is not paying wages to the workers and is asking the Government again for more money. I am told that Rs. 5 crores have been paid to him, and I don't know whether this money has been properly utilised. I am sure that Mr. Pai, with his experience and with his dynamism would definitely be able to see whether the money will be properly utilised or not—whether the 7,000 workers in Sawai Madhopur will be paid, whether the one and a half lakh workers in Kanpur will be paid, and what will happen to the plastic workers. I would request the Minister to kindly see that the workers are not cheated and that they don't exploit the society as a whole. Not only are they cheating the workers but they are starving their families. They want to kill them with a double-barrel gun, one aiming at the Government for more concessions and the other aiming at the poor workers and compelling them to face starvation. This is exactly what they are doing.

In the context of import technology, I was happy to know one thing about Coca Cola which has a very great

lobby in this country which is difficult to break through. I am told that when they wanted to import certain articles which they use—it is their secret—the Ministry did not permit them to do so. If this is true, I must congratulate the Ministry, including Mr. Pai, for showing a firm hand. For once, the Coca Cola lobby has been defeated, not by the Fanta lobby or the Limca lobby but by the Members of Parliament. I am happy that the Members of Parliament are united on this question that they should not be allowed to import this particular item—whatever it may be.

Then, the contribution of the industrial houses to the present export effort is less than 20 per cent. and the contribution of monopoly houses, which consume a lot of foreign exchange, is less. There should be a go-slow in licensing new capacity to them. I only want to show you how their profits have been increasing. The combined gross profits of 101 top giants (I am calling them only giants and not sharks) amounted to Rs. 615.2 crores in 1974-75, recording a substantial rise of 43.7 per cent. Pre-tax profits increased by Rs. 143.6 crores to Rs. 466.2 crores and net profits went up from 176.0 crores to Rs. 248.8 crores, recording a spectacular increase of 41.4 per cent. However, distributed profits did not keep pace with this trend in after-tax profits, presumably because of the statutory restrictions on dividend payments. As a result, the retained profits shows a record rise of 90.0 per cent. to Rs. 172.9 crores in 1974-75.

So, this is the trend of their profits. There is now control on everything and even compulsory sterilisation is being thought of, but there is no control on profits. I think some young man should rise and say that there should be restriction on profits also, like compulsory sterilisation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want sterilisation of profit-making?

AN HON. MEMBER: There should be total sterilisation of the entire country!

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May be, but Members of Parliament should do it first.

Now, I was mentioning this only for your information and for the information of the House. I am making a sincere request to the Hon. Minister to kindly see that the industry also plays its role. When the budget was presented in the House, when the tax was reduced from 77 to 60 per cent and when certain concessions were given to big houses, a question was raised by my Hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta, when he was speaking on the Budget, as to what is the guarantee that these people who are given these concessions will also play a role in the successful implementation of the 20-point programme. My information is that they will not. The hon. Minister should apprise this House of how he is going to check the monopoly, how he is going to control the whole thing.

There is a proposal by the Indian Jute Mills Association about block closure of jute mills. About twelve textile mills are closed. I hope, the National Textiles Corporation, which has taken over 103 mills, will take over these twelve mills also.

Then I would like to know what is happening to the various undertakings which have been taken over, whether Government has taken a final decision to nationalise the Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burn and Jessop or whether they will continue to remain as 'take-over' only. I have told the hon. Minister very clearly that we will cooperate with them, the working class will definitely cooperate with them. I would like to know whether Government has taken a final decision to nationalise them.

Then I come to the industrial estates which have been built up in various States. But what is the point? A small entrepreneur goes there and spends the entire earnings of his life, even the money got by mortgaging his

property, with a view to starting a small scale industry. He gets a good building for the factory, but there is no electricity at all. There are no concessions given to him. There is absolutely no electricity, with the result that the entire earnings of his life are sunk. I am talking of small entrepreneurs. The big industrial units can afford this luxury. I would request the hon. Minister to call a meeting of the Industry Ministers of the States and tell them about this. I am talking of U.P., Tamil Nadu and other places. Everywhere industrial estates have been built up very nicely like show-pieces.

The small entrepreneurs have spent their entire money, and the whole money is sunk. I would request that some light should be thrown on this, how it should be done, how the State Governments can possibly help these people.

Then I come to the public undertakings...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You started with that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I started with that; I will also end with that... I can go on harping on that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I will only say that the formation of the various Committees, at the Board level and also at the shop level, with a view to implement the scheme of participation of labour in management should be expedited.

The hon. Minister was perhaps, the first Minister who took the decision that the representative character of a particular Union should be judged after a ballot, and ballot was taken in HMT and fortunately we won and the INTUC lost; in Haridwar, there was a ballot and we won and the INTUC lost; in Bhopal, we were defeated and INTUC got the majority. We accept our defeat. I am, therefore, not saying

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

that this system should be stopped. The hon. Minister started it. Perhaps he did not know that, ultimately, the INTUC would not agree to this. They say, 'No; verification should be there'. Verification is with inflated membership. That does not give the correct picture.

I would request him to select certain good workers, technically qualified, who can understand finance also, as members of the various Boards, whether it is HMT or HSL or BHEL, or any other undertaking. This should be done at the shop level. We are prepared for it; let there be a ballot, and whosoever wins becomes the representative Union.

About one particular unit which has been taken over in Kanpur long ago, the Tanning & Footwear Corporation, the hon. Minister, Shri Maurya, was kind enough to go through its working very closely; he had exhaustive discussions with the officials. Even today I may tell you that, unless some money is given, about Rs. 60 lakhs to one crore, to this unit, it will not be able to function. I will tell you why. They have been told that there is no capital as such; they have to sell the shoes and pay the workers. The cost of the Flex shoes has been reduced by Rs. 7 a pair, just to manipulate the cost of living index.

Do we expect the Managing Director, Executive Director or the General Manager to ask the workers and those contractors who supply the raw hide to wait till he is able to sell the shoes? Do you expect the General Manager or the Executive Director to go and see the Kanpur market? It is not possible. Flex shoes were popular shoes and everybody wanted them. That is why, I would request the hon. Minister Shri Maurya, when he intervenes in the debate, to reply to the points raised by me.

Then, I would also like to know, what is the future of Inchek and National Rubbers. These two units are completely mismanaged and are closed. Is the Government going to take

them over? Whenever we ask them to take over, I know, Shri Pai will say, that he is not the only person, the Cabinet has to take a decision, and I am sure, the Cabinet will take a decision to take these over. In any unit which is taken over, it will be our endeavour and duty to see that that particular unit becomes a shoe-piece for the country.

With these words, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly reply to my points and I assure him of all co-operation from the workers, but let him also give weightage to the workers and proper status to the workers.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I join with my hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee who has paid a full-throated complement to the hon. Minister, Shri Pai, for his dynamism and for having given a new impetus to the industrial growth of our country. It is really a phenomenal growth under his able leadership that we were able to record a growth rate of 5 per cent in such a short period. We know, Mr. Pai, who has been heading various organizations and wherever he has been, he has been doing magnificently well and also for the good of the country. He has not only injected dynamism, but has also injected pragmatism consistent with our social objectives. I am confident that under his stewardship, his Ministry will further grow in stature and also in taking such measures as to give impetus to our industrial growth.

Shri Banerjee has been mentioning about the working of the public sector projects. As a matter of fact, the public sector projects were on the red and huge amounts have been invested with no resultant profit and the prophets of dooms and frustration have been going on criticising the working of the public sector projects in order to further the interest of private sector in this country. They have now been silenced.

In spite of the fact that we have made several strides in the industrial growth of this country, the regional

imbalances still remain. The regional imbalances were sought to be removed by encouraging industries to be set up in industrially backward areas and also by offering certain incentives to the entrepreneurs to set up industries in those areas. But I am unhappy and I am sorry to state that they have not been taken full advantage of for various reasons and the incentives that have been offered are often going to the pockets of those big industrialists who are trying to exploit the situation because of lack of facilities provided to the entrepreneurs of that area. The most important factor is about laying a strong foundation for the development of the infra-structure in those areas. That has to be taken up. I know the limitations under which this Ministry suffers it has to take up the assistance and help of the State Governments. I would only say that by his drive and energy, Shri Pai should be able to persuade many of the State Governments to go in for a strong infra-structure in those industrially backward areas and to facilitate the entrepreneurs of those areas to take advantage and start industries. Many difficulties had to be encountered previously by the small entrepreneurs of the local area in obtaining licences and Shri Pai has taken several steps to remove all these impediments and not to make these small entrepreneurs victims of bureaucracy and red-tapism. I am glad a headway has been made in this connection.

I would also like to point out that at one stage, if I remember correct, Shri Pai mentioned about constituting a separate Industrial Development Bank for Backward Areas. I do not know at what stage the matter stands and whether he is pursuing that idea. If it is done, that will give a great help and fillip to industries coming up in those areas.

I might also mention in this connection that in backward areas, especially in our Rayalaseema area—he knows that—there are vast mineral deposits which remains unexploited. These mineral deposits ought to be taken ad-

vantage of and for the benefit of the local people, certain capital intensive industries have to be set up in those areas. But the mobilisation of the required investment is a big problem for setting up of those industries and naturally one has again to seek the assistance of big industrialists. So, I would suggest that wherever there is possibility of mineral-based industries, capital intensive industries coming up, it will be better for the development of that area, to induce the State Governments or the various industrial development corporations of the respective States to go in for joint ventures in such areas so that the mineral wealth that is there hidden for centuries can be exploited to the best advantage of that area.

The second thing is about the agro-based industries. Of course, agro-based industries have to be set up and the growth should be consistent with our social justice. Agro-based industries ought to be set up in such areas where the indigenous raw material is available. For instance, there are several sugar factories that are coming up and also textile units coming up. These have to be given proper institutional credit. In this connection I know that several corporations have been set up. For instance, the National Textile Corporation has been set up and several sick mills have been taken over by the National Textile Corporation. But it should not be a sort of dumping ground for inefficient and losing concerns which have been exploited fully by the erstwhile industrialists who have dumped them into the lap of the government. Such a tendency should be avoided and even the NTC which has taken over the sick textile mills should modernise them and the mills should be nationalised and they should never be given back to the industrialists.

About the paper industry also, I am glad that Paper Development Corporations have been set up and these Paper Development Corporations have been assigned with the task of developing the infra-structure in those areas.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah]

Paper industry is also a capital-intensive industry. But there are certain small units which have come up based on raw materials like bagasse. Such small units must be given proper encouragement and it should be seen that they are set up as extensively as possible.

An important point is about the industrial estates which have been set up in every State. Unfortunately, previously the entrepreneurs who utilised the industrial estates had a bad reputation. These were not set up and based on indigenous materials but were based on the scarce raw materials which they could sell in blackmarket without going in for manufacture of goods by making use of these industrial estates. I would suggest to the hon. Minister to make a thorough survey and come before this House to tell us as to what is the utilisation of the industrial estates in this country and what will be the best method of making its full utilisation. In making the industrial estates advantageous to the small entrepreneurs there should be a co-ordinated effort and a package sort of programme where the small entrepreneur should be given all assistance by the State and the Central Government in setting up a project.

Supply of power is a great problem. He should not be made to run to the Electricity Board or the State Government for supply of power for his small unit. There should be a package programme of giving electricity and water required for the small unit and every effort has to be made to make full utilisation of the unit.

Salt manufacturers in Andhra Pradesh are facing a serious crisis. The problem has come up very recently. Andhra Pradesh has been producing 3 lakh tonnes of salt per year and Naupada area in Andhra Pradesh has been producing 30 per cent of it. These people have been having a traditional market to export salt from Andhra Pradesh to the neighbouring States of Orissa, West Bengal, Madhya

Pradesh and South Bihar. But because there has been an increase in the production of salt in Tuticorin and also Tuticorin provides a long season of production of salt and also the Shipping Corporation found it convenient to get salt from Tuticorin, now I am told that the Railway Administration has taken a decision to stop the export of salt from Andhra Pradesh to these areas by rail. This has created a problem. The Salt industry has come to a standstill. Many manufacturers will be thrown out of employment. There will be several lay-offs and the salt producers at Tuticorin are dumping their salt even in the zones which had been allotted to Andhra Pradesh. They are sending their salt, for instance, to Orissa. In order to save this industry in Andhra Pradesh, the hon. Minister should take steps to remove the restrictions on rail movements and allow these manufacturers to export salt to the areas that are adjacent. After all, Bengal is 400 miles from Andhra Pradesh. Now West Bengal has been removed from the zone of supply from Andhra Pradesh and has been tagged on to Tuticorin where they have to travel 1,000 miles to get salt.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): He is attending to this problem. You may please go to another subject.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I am glad that he is attending to this problem.

The meat processing industry is an industry which has to be given encouragement. It has got export potentiality on a large scale. I suggest that this industry should be set up in the public sector. It is necessary that this industry must be given a fillip.

In order to provide certain benefits to the small entrepreneurs, Small Scale Industrial Development Corporations in several States have to be geared up. They must be given sufficient encouragement to enable them to have an auxiliary industry.

I suggest that the industrially backward areas which have already been identified must be given proper attention. Unless this is done we will not be able to remove regional imbalances in the country. I wish to bring this to his kind notice. Even in a State like Karnataka which is considered to be an industrially advanced State what we find it, and this has appeared in the newspapers,—the incentives that are offered are not being fully utilised. People are not moving to backward areas and backward areas remain where they are. I would therefore suggest to the hon. Minister that he should see to it that these regional imbalances are narrowed down and that industries are set up there and local entrepreneurship given proper encouragement and facilities. With these words I thank you once again.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan): The Ministry of Industries is in overall charge of the Industrial (Development and Regulation) Act. The Act (as it exists today) covers only those industrial undertakings which employ more than 50 or 100 workers depending upon the use or non-use of power and certain undertakings which invest more than Rs. 10 lakhs in plant and machinery. The definition of factories was initially adapted from the Indian Factories Act but the Factories Act was amended so as to cover any unit having more than 10 or 20 workers depending upon the use or non-use of power. But the definition under the Industrial Development and Regulation Act was never amended. As a result, there have been mushroom growths of foreign companies who have been coming through the back-door and exploiting the situation to their own advantage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to amend the IDR Act and if so, whether he will bring this Bill before the House during this session.

There is another aspect which I wish to refer to and this is regarding loan licence arrangements. Under this arrangement units without installing any machinery or employing workers

less than 50 or 100, depending upon the use or non-use of power, come in. They try to get their products manufactured through another unit, both of them not coming within the scope of the IDR Act. The major beneficiary of this are the foreign firms. Also, there may be to certain other provisions of the IDR Act which may be evaded or overlooked by these companies. I would like to know whether the Government has conducted any study in this matter. If so, what are the conclusions arrived at? If not, it is high time that Government should undertake such study immediately so that it can come to a right conclusion and make necessary changes in the Act and the rules made thereunder.

My third important point is this. A uniform procedure has not been adopted in the matters of granting permission letters and C.O.B. licences to different industries, particularly, in the foreign sectors of drug industries.

Therefore, undue advantage is given to some of the industries. In this matter also, the major beneficiary is the foreign sector. The Hathji Committee felt that permission letters and C.O.B. licences given are illegal as they have no legal backing at all. Therefore, the Central Authority should review the grant of permission letters and C.O.B. licences so that they can go on a firm footing and mistakes can also be rectified and a firm decision can also be taken for the future policy.

There is no doubt that Government, in their policy announcements, from time to time, have been giving several special concessions for the growth of the industries in the backward areas as also in remote areas. But, the approach has not been uniform and the treatment given is different from State to State. Therefore, the growth has not been so rapid as is required or anticipated so as to keep pace with the growth in the development of industries in the country. Government should consider setting up an agency

[Shri K. S. Chavda]

which could coordinate the efforts for the development of industries in various areas of our country.

Another important point is in regard to the constitution of a licensing committee. This Committee has been functioning under the provisions of the Industries Development and Regulation Act and the rules made thereunder. This Committee consists mainly of vested interests with the Secretary of the Ministry of Industry as its Chairman.

I would like to suggest that the Chairmanship of the Licensing Committee should rotate yearly among the Secretaries of different ministries concerned. Coca Cola Export Corporation was established in this country under mysterious circumstances. The details regarding that—whether it was legal or not—have not been furnished, despite the fact that I and many of my colleagues had repeatedly asked for that in this House as well as in the meetings of the Consultative Committee. I had also asked for the composition of the Coca Cola Export Corporation. That information has not been supplied upto now. This may not be necessary for the Public but, it may be necessary for this House or Government because Government has to take a decision to grant an industrial licence for expansion depending upon the composition and the scope of manufacture in this country. This is one important aspect which Government cannot overlook.

In this Coca Cola Export Corporation, 126 persons are employed and the outgo of foreign exchange is Rs. 128 lakhs and Rs. 1 lakh of foreign exchange is being incurred on each person employed by this Coca Cola Export Corporation. How can a poor country like ours afford to spend so much of foreign exchange on such a non-priority item like the Coca Cola which is a luxurious thing?

Sir, according to the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act with the change in brand name, the

article becomes a 'new article' under Section 3(d) (d) of the Act. In the cigarette industry although units were licensed to produce a specific brand only, yet they have been producing other brands thereby violating the provisions of the Industrial (Development and Regulations) Act. This has enabled monopolising the licences and concentration of power in a few hands in the cigarette industry. Over and above this our country is losing valuable foreign exchange.

A centralised procedure for the issue of industrial licences and letters of intent is presently in force. This system has resulted in issue of wrong letters of intent and misrepresentation of the minutes of the licensing committee, directly or indirectly, delaying the projects. Therefore, for a similar item, either all the proposals under consideration at a particular time should be linked together or none of them should be linked, and all considered separately.

Lastly, Sir, full details are given by the companies in the industrial licence application as S.I.A. is not conversant with the nature of industries with which the other Ministries are concerned. In the case of C.E. Fulforel it has never submitted full details in their industrial licence application and the Secretariat of Industrial Approvals processed their application without full details. This should be enquired into.

Since my time is over, I will only make a few suggestions and then sit down. Indian entrepreneurs not covered under MRTP and FERA should be freely allowed to set up industries in backward areas declared by the Central Government, irrespective of products having import contents of more than 5 per cent.

Such units in the backward areas should be allowed land, power and water at subsidised rates by the State Government. The central and state financial institutions should be directed to allocate assistance up to 80 per

cent of the total requirement of the project including working capital at a rate ranging between 5 and 7 per cent depending upon the core and non-core sectors of industry.

Firms other than those covered by MRTP and those covered under FERA should be allowed to diversify their products to the extent of 25 per cent of the installed capacities for newer products having import content of more than 5 per cent so that they have freedom in the product-mix and are in a position to remove obsolete items from their existing range. This would help in fuller utilisation of industrial capacities, which are hitherto lying idle between 30 to 50 per cent.

Foreign firms having more than 50 per cent equity (direct and indirect) were required to obtain COB licences as per notifications of 1970 and 1973, irrespective of their investment in fixed assets. However, certain firms have not obtained COB licences because their employment is less than 50 where power is being used and less than 100 where no power is being used. The clause relating to employment of labour may be suitably amended to bring foreign firms in the purview of I(DR) Act.

Foreign firms having installed capacities exceeding approved capacities in respect of bulk drugs should be regularised only on fulfilling the conditions attached to the approvals granted while granting the permission for manufacture. No excessive capacity should be regularised in the case of formulations which don't require any sophisticated technology for manufacture and these could be easily taken up by firms having foreign equity of less than 26 per cent. This would avoid build-up of assets and reserves on unauthorised productions.

The Hathi Committee has held permission letters and COB licences issued as illegal. Therefore, the Ministry of Industry should declare the production excluding bulk drugs achieved under these licences as unauthorised and see that amounts of assets created

on account of this unauthorised production and repatriation made by foreign firms are refunded.

Dumex was purchased by Pfizers in Panama (USA). This is not a change of name but change of ownership. All such cases of foreign firms should be reviewed and necessary action taken.

Definitions of a 'factory' and 'worker' are different under the Factories Act and the I(DR) Act. According to FERA, foreign firms are those having more than 40 per cent foreign equity while according to the I(DR) Act, firms with more than 50 per cent foreign equity are foreign. Such conflicting matters should be reviewed and made uniform. This is necessary to check activities of multi-nationals.

Most of the proposals of Indian firms for manufacture of formulations having import content of more than 5 per cent in the drugs and pharmaceutical industry have been rejected by the Licensing Committee during the last 4 years on one pretext or the other. The Hathi Committee has found that permission letters and COB licences were issued to foreign firms for a number of similar items. I would suggest that all proposals of Indian firms for formulations rejected during the last 4 years should be reviewed and approved as Government have not made any policy announcement not giving formulations to Indian firms.

COB licences to Indian firms may be given on the basis of installed capacities, as certified by the concerned sponsoring authority, as has been done in the case of Messrs. May and Baker for the manufacture of Metronidazole etc.

श्री राज सिंह भाई (इंदौर): सब से पहले तो मैं चापका जार मानता हूँ और सब सब चापकी मेहरबानी की चाहता हूँ —

अप्यबन सहोदय : क्यों ? I am a lenient to everybody.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं माननीय पाई साहब, उन के साथी मंत्रियों और उन के विभाग को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि आपके उद्योग विभाग की रिपोर्ट इस प्रकार की मैं ने अपने जीवन में पहली बार देखी है। पाई साहब ने जिस ईमानदारी, लगन और राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण से काम किया है वह बड़ा सराहनीय है। उनका आधार मैं किन शब्दों में प्रकट करूँ ये शब्द मुझको मिल नहीं पा रहे हैं, मेरे पास नहीं हैं।

यह मानना होगा कि एग्रिकलचर उत्पादन हमारी राष्ट्रीय धारा की जननी है। लेकिन उस के बाद दूसरा नम्बर, राष्ट्रीय धारा में इंडस्ट्री का ही आता है। बहुत से उद्योग ऐसे हैं जिन में एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स की सहायता लेनी पड़ती है जैसे चाय है, मूट है, चीनी है, रबड़ है। कपड़ा बनाने के लिए कपास की जरूरत पड़ती है, तेल के लिए आयल सीड्स की जरूरत होती है, शर्कर के लिए गन्ने की जरूरत होती है। लेकिन बहुत सी ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज भी हैं जो एग्रिकलचरल प्रोडक्ट्स पर आधारित नहीं हैं। आप यह कह सकते हैं कि हमारा एग्रिकलचरल उत्पादन अच्छा हुआ है इसलिए औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी अच्छा हुआ है। लेकिन जो इंडस्ट्रीज हमारी एग्रिकलचर के ऊपर आधारित नहीं हैं उस में भी उन्होंने कमाल कर दिखाया है। उत्पादन ही उनका नहीं बढ़ा है प्रोडक्टिविटी भी उन में आई है। दोनों को देखा जाना चाहिये। उत्पादन को भी देखना चाहिये और साथ साथ क्वालिटी को भी देखना चाहिये। किन्तु प्रोडक्टिविटी वही चीज है। उत्पादन का ध्यान देर रहा है, चाहितना सुधार कर लें लेकिन अगर खर्चा बढ़ाते जाँगे तो वह उत्पादन किसी काम का नहीं है। सब से ज्यादा महत्व प्रोडक्टिविटी का है। मैं नमक मिर्च की बात नहीं कर

रहा हूँ। जलरस बात कर रहा हूँ। मैंने सांख्यिकीय उद्योगों को भी देखा है और निजी उद्योगों को भी देखा है, धान्यर जा कर देखा है, और जो ज्ञान मैंने प्राप्त किया है उस के आधार पर मैं वह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। 1973-74 में हमारा विकास रेट 0.2 था जो 1974-75 में 2.0 प्रतिशत हुआ। और 1975-76 में 5 प्रतिशत हो गया। उसको ध्यान बना कहेंगे ? जो मेरे विरोधी साथी बोल रहे थे, उन्हें विचार करना चाहिये, लेकिन उन के मगज ही नहीं है वे कहाँ से विचार करेंगे ? उस के लिये तो हृदय और मगज दोनों का बन्दोबस्त करना चाहिये।

मैं इस के साथ-साथ यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि एमरजेंसी के पहले के और बाद के कुल 10 महीने के अन्दर भारी उद्योग में 35 परसेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ना, भारत हेवी इंडस्ट्रिकल्स में 38 परसेंट और हेवी इंजीनियरिंग में 44 परसेंट तथा हाथ में बांधने वाली चीजों के कारखाने में 28 परसेंट का उत्पादन बढ़ जाना कोई साधारण बात नहीं है। आपने प्रतिरिक्त पूंजी नहीं लगाई है और न उसका एक्सप्लॉयन हो किया है, और बिना इस के इस प्रकार से प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा देना, साधारण बात नहीं है, ऐसा करने के लिये तो चाहना वालों को भी दूसरा जन्म लेना पड़ेगा। यह मानना पड़ेगा कि यह माननीय मंत्री जी की ईमानदारी व लगन तथा मन्त्रियों द्वारा उनका साथ दिये जाने की वजह से ही संभव हुआ है।

पब्लिक सेक्टर में जो क्षमिकों ने साथ दिया है, उसकी मुक्त कंठ से प्रशंसा मैं और सबी जी हो नहीं कर रहे हैं, उसकी प्रशंसा तो प्राइव मिनिस्टर के भी बारबार की है कि हमारी इकनॉमी को सुधारे

रने के लिए मजदूरों ने बड़ा साथ दिया है। (व्यवधान) श्रीमान्, जिसका मस्तिष्क चलता है, हाथ-पैर चलते हैं वह बोल भी सकता है, मंत्री जी को कड़वे शब्द भी कह सकता है, लेकिन जिसके हाथ-पैर नहीं चलते, शरीर को लकवा मार गया हो, तो वह क्या करेगा और कहेगा? माननीय सदस्य को अपनी जगह बिराजे रहना चाहिये।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि एग्री-कल्चरल उत्पादन बढ़ा है, लेकिन प्राइवेट सेक्टर में फिर भी उत्पादन घटा है। यह भी मेरे पास प्रमाण है। मैं टैक्स-टाइल इंडस्ट्री का ही जिक्र करता हूँ। इस इंडस्ट्री में 1974 के मुकाबले 1975 में 33 करोड़ 75 लाख 9 हजार मीटर कपड़ा कम पड़ा हुआ। हमारी टैक्सटाइल इंडस्ट्री कृषि पर आधारित है। पिछले साल काटन इतना पैदा हुआ कि उसकी कीमते घट कर आधी रह गई। लेकिन उसका उत्पादन क्यों घटा? उस साल की बात छोड़िये, सन् 1975 के जून के एक महीने में ही यह उत्पादन जनवरी, 1976 से 6 करोड़ 20 लाख मीटर घटा। पहले हमें उस समय शर्म आती थी जब ये डंडीमार लोग जो तोल-मोल और बोल में मारते रहते थे और हम से कहते थे कि क्यों कैसा राष्ट्रीयकरण किया, क्या हाल है सरकारी इंडस्ट्री का। हमें जबाब देना कठिन पड़ जाता था, हालांकि मेरे जैसा प्रादमी तो जबाब देता था। लेकिन आज हम उन डंडीमारों से ही नहीं, दुनिया के सामने कह सकते हैं कि हम ने कितनी तरक्की की है।

हमें एक बात नहीं भूलनी चाहिये। इसका बहुत ज्यादा ध्येय आपके साथ-साथ एमरजेंसी को भी है। अगर एमरजेंसी कायम रही, मैं एक घंटा महीने की बात नहीं करता हूँ बल्कि कुछ वर्षों तक की बात

करता हूँ तो दुनिया की जो बड़ी ताकतें हैं अमरीका और रशिया, उन के बीच हमारा भारत भी होगा और हम कह सकते हैं कि हम भी कुछ कर रहे हैं, कर सकते हैं। एमरजेंसी का मतलब क्या है? एमरजेंसी उन के लिए खराब है जो हराम और बेइमानी का खाते हैं, मेहनत वालों और ईमानदारों के लिये तो एमरजेंसी देश के लिए बरदान है।

कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं, जिनका भी आपको विचार करना होगा। मैं वह प्रादमी हूँ जो हिम्मत के साथ मजदूरों से कहता हूँ कि हराम का मत खाओ, मेहनत और ईमानदारी से खाओ। (व्यवधान) जितना मैं अमिकों में धोल लेता हूँ, माननीय सदस्य नहीं बोल सकेंगे।

मैं आप से एक बात दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि बिना अतिरिक्त पैसा लगाये और बिना एक्सपेंशन किंग हमारा उत्पादन अभी और भी बढ़ सकता है। इसका कारण यह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर और प्राइवेट सेक्टर दोनों में ही जो मैनटेनेंस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, वह नहीं दिया गया। मंत्री महोदय भी यह कुबूल करेंगे कि अगर शुरू से ही मैनटेनेंस पर ध्यान दिया गया होता, तो आज हमारा उत्पादन और भी अधिक होता।

इस के साथ साथ यह भी सवाल है कि बहुत सी इंडस्ट्री : में मशीनरी बहुत पुरानी हो गई है और उस को बदलने की जरूरत है। मशीनरी जितनी पुरानी होती जयगरी, उतनी ही उसकी उत्पादन क्षमता घटती जायगी। कुछ मशीनरी हमें इम्पोर्ट करनी पड़ती है और कुछ हमारे देश में ही बनती है। लेकिन जिन मशीन को हमें जितनी तादाद में प्रति वर्ष बदलना है, उतनी मशीनें बनाने की क्षमता हमारे देश में अभी नहीं है। आर्थिक कठिनाइयों के कारण हम वे मशीनें विदेशों

[श्री राम सिंह भाई]

से प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करूंगा कि हमें अपने देश में हर एक सैक्टर में प्रत्येक उद्योग के लिए मशीनों का निर्माण करना चाहिए, ताकि पुरानी मशीनों को अनुपात में समय-पर बदला जा सके और हमारा उत्पादन बराबर बढ़ता रहे।

हमने प्राइवेटिजिटी पर भी ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया है। वास्तु कंट्रोल के लिए एक विभाग भले ही है, लेकिन वास्तव में कास्ट कंट्रोल की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है और उस पर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता है। एक अच्छा उद्योगपति, और मेरे जैसा मजदूरों में काम करने वाला श्रमिक, यह देखता है कि उद्योग में रा मेटोरियल, बेजिज और सैलरीज इन्फुमल एंड पावर, इमिकल, स्टोरेज और जेनेरल एक्सपेंसिज आदि का परसेंज क्या है। उन फिगरज को सामने रख कर हम देखेंगे कि हम ने कहा कितना पाया है और कहा कितना खोया है। हर एक उद्योग में यह अध्ययन करने को जरूरत है। जो व्यक्ति उद्योग को चलाता है, वह देख सकता है कि कहा हमारा क्या कमजोरी है और हम को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Hon'ble Member may please try to conclude now.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : अभी तो यह मेरी श्रुति है।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not trying to stop you. There is a large number of speakers in the list. Even the Ministers of State, I have been told, should not take more than 20 minutes because there is a limitation of time. You have taken 13 minutes and now I am giving you 15 minutes in all.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : मैं अभी खत्म कर देता हूँ।

रा मेटोरियल को घाउस घटती जा रही है, लेकिन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट बढ़ रही है। हम को कैसे कंट्रोल किया जाये? मैं ने इस बारे में कुछ फिगरज देखे हैं। रा मेटोरियल इन्डेक्स 1973-74 में 299.2 था, जब कि दिसम्बर, 1975 में वह 255.6 हो गया, यानी घट गया। जहाँ तक मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट का सम्बन्ध है, 1973-74 में वह 205.6 था, लेकिन दिसम्बर, 1975 से वह 253.3 हो गया। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जनवरी, 1975 के बाद रा मेटोरियल की कास्ट कम हो रही है और मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट बढ़ती जा रही है।

इन दिनों लेबर कास्ट भी कम हुई है। 4.33 परसेंट मिनिमम बोम्स खत्म हो गया। डीयरनेस एलाउस कास्ट फ्राक् लिविंग, बाजार भाव, बे हिसाब से मिलता है। बाजार भाव के नीचे जाने से मेरे यहाँ टैक्सटाइल में डायरिस एग्जाम जनवरी, 1975 से अप्रैल, 1976 में 50 रुपये प्रति-बर्कड प्रति माह कम हो गया है।

तो मैं आप से यह निवेदन कर रहा हूँ कि बेज एंड सलरी भी अभी कम हुई हैं, रा मेटोरियल भी कम हुआ है। किन्तु मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कास्ट और जनरल एक्सपेंसेज ज्यादा बढ़ रहे हैं।

15.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, come to your conclusion.

श्री राम सिंह भाई : ठीक है। अब मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। मेरे पास बहुत से विचार हैं और काफी ऐसी चीजें हैं लेकिन समय के अभाव में मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। फिर कभी मौका आएगा तो मैं निवेदन करूंगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपकी मांओं का हृदय से सम्बन्ध करता हूँ।

15.01 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA Azad in the Chair.]

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagao): Sir, in a country such as ours which is short of monetary resources but is surplus in man-power, one would expect that until full employment is achieved, any sane government would concentrate on labour-intensive techniques rather than on capital-intensive ones. It is no secret that in the earlier stages of the Indian economy, most of the experts who were advising us, whether from the World Bank or from development agencies of USA or Russia, kept on telling us that we should first build an infrastructure which involves intensive investment of capital and then move on to build a consumer economy which would provide employment for our man-power. Today everyone of them admits that they made a mistake in giving us this advice. They are today talking of simpler technologies and larger utilisation of man-power for the development of what are called developing countries. But even when we know, that the advice we took was against our interest, and they have also realised that it was wrong still it is we who, insist that we are still doing the right thing, and continue on this collision course, which means continuing poverty in our villages, continuing unemployment for our millions, and slums in our cities.

What is our industrial policy? Look at your fiscal incentives. Whether it is the Income-tax Act, the Wealth-tax Act or any other, they are all slanted in favour of utilisation of capital, and purchase of machines. There is not a single incentive in any Indian fiscal law today for the utilisation of man-power. If this is not an economic crime, I do not know what is.

In a stage in our growth in the fifties and sixties, when we required the largest turnover of capital, which was a scarce resource, for the creation of growth, we removed money from quick turnover through taxation, and

put it in the bottomless pit of long gestation in the capital intensive industries that we built in the public sector. We have neglected agriculture and continue to do so, to the extent that the percentage of our capital budget that is going into agriculture is diminishing from year to year. In regard to this year itself, when the Finance Minister had several hundred crores which last year he used for purchase of fertilisers and which this year he did not need for that purpose, instead of using it for intensive agricultural development he gave Rs. 15 crores to it, and put the other hundreds of crores into heavy industry. Why in these circumstances, are we surprised that we have unemployment in our villages, slums in our cities, cycles of plenty and starvation in food, and growing unemployment? All of a sudden, the government wakes up and says, since economic growth has not kept pace with population growth, the answer is a drastic change in the population policy and this fascist idea of compulsory sterilisation.

Why are you going in the wrong direction? Why don't we first look at what are the economic policies which we can reverse to provide employment, before we suddenly put a stopper in everybody's reproductive machine?

It is not a secret that the World-Bank and the development agencies, specially in the United States, have been pressurising us for years towards compulsory sterilisation, and we are now giving in to that pressure. We are selling our interest to them.

I want to ask of Mr. Pai one question. If we bring down as drastically as they are suggesting, the growth of our population, are we not mortgaging the generations to come in this country to their capital-intensive technology? If we are, then why are we doing it? There is no reason for us to do it.

Our strength is man-power. There are techniques today which will enable us to fully utilise this manpower, and to fully keep the growth in our

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

population fed and better developed from year to year, without any drastic measures, and within our own competence, and without reliance on this capital intensive technology. Why don't we use them instead of giving in to that pressure?

We gave in to that pressure when it was the question of devaluation. That was a mistake. Let us not make a second one now. If the control of slums requires such a drastic measure, then let us ask the United States to start with their ghettos and their slums, and show us the way, before they ask us to do it in ours.

If it is production with employment that we want, and this is what we need, because there is no sense in having mere production when three-quarters of our people do not have the purchasing power, then I say that this Government must seriously think of a ban on all import of machinery except, machinery meant for defence or export production. If it is a question of self-reliance that we want, and the Government says it does I say that it is time to ban all foreign Collaboration except exclusively for export or where we need it for defence. If our objective is to make our villages self-sufficient, then it is time for Government to think of a ban on expansion of production of consumer goods by machine where it is possible to produce these goods by manpower. And to give you three examples, I would say, shoes, garments and pottery.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi):
Gandhian way!

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA:
Yes, we must go forward with Gandhiji. There is nobody else in this country who can take us forward. Unless we go in for a moratorium on capital-intensive investment. I feel that there is no need of any further population growth in India. The unemployed millions that exist today will sweep us all out of this Hall, and out of any kind of Government.

If this Government is serious about the widespread industrial and economic prosperity, there is only one possible way to do it and my friend, Shri Dhamankar is perfectly right when he says that the answer was given to us by Gandhiji, when in one talisman he said that if the policy is good for the poor man, accept it; if it is not, throw it away.

And as for industry it was very clear and I think everybody is coming to this thinking today—that it is only the concentration on cottage industry—dispersed through the villages of India, with small and large scale industries developed only to complement the cottage industries, it is only this that can keep this country moving forward at a pace where every citizen is assured every day of a better life.

But this Government has forgotten Mahatma Gandhi. Whom it is following now, is quite clear, from the fascist measures that are now being thought of.

MR CHAIRMAN Now Mr. Narain Chand Parashar. Every Member has got ten minutes. I will ring the bell at the end of the 9th minute; and finally at the end of the last minute.

PROF NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. At the very outset, I may state that I do not agree with the observation made by the friend from the opposite side, Mr. Sequeira, that the policy of population control is a fascist technique. I think, on the other hand, that fascists have always sought to whip up their numbers; and Hitler's famous slogan was that the Germans were the fittest to rule over the world; and as such, he wanted living room for them in the world, so that Germans can expand. So, they wanted to expand. What the Government here is following, is not fascist technique. On the other hand, the effort is to bring within control, the entire population of the nation, so as to make it possible

for us to live on our own natural resources and to stand on our own feet. I say, with all the emphasis at my command, that it is one of the wisest measures taken by the Government, viz. to stress the importance of this new approach, which will make us utilize our resources better and in a more planned manner. With these words, I come to the Demands presented by the Minister to this House.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I did not say anything about population control. I was talking about compulsory sterilization.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is compulsory sterilization? Let the hon. Member just look at what he had said. Anyway, while I am happy with the progress made and indicated by the Minister in his Report, I am also a bit unhappy over what has not been said, because like the dumb millions, the backward areas of the country have been forgotten in this Report, to a large extent. I would just refer to one of the recommendations made by the Estimates Committee of this House, which had struck at the root of the problem. What is the cause of the backwardness of 233 districts out of a total 350 districts in this country? When a larger number of districts are backward and a few cities have become proud to claim that they are making industrial progress, it is time for us to pause and think. It is time that each Ministry, and much more so the Ministry of Industry, takes into its hands the task of the industrial development of these backward areas. The Estimates Committee had rightly said that it is the absence of infra-structure which is responsible for the backwardness of these districts. I read from its 69th report. The recommendation is 2.22, at page 23. It says:

"The Committee note that the absence of infra-structure of facilities is the main reason for the backwardness of large areas in the country. The Committee are convinced that until and unless suitable

measures are taken for provision of communications, power, roads and other basic facilities necessary for economic progress, it would not be possible to make any substantial progress in the development of backward areas. They are convinced after a study of the progress made in advanced States that the development of infra-structure is an essential prerequisite to any industrial growth."

With this idea in mind, may I draw the Minister's attention to the figures that are available to us? What are the figures for backward areas? I says here:

"In quantitative terms, out of a total Fifth Plan outlay of Rs 140.95 crores, Rs. 35.00 crores have been provided for "Development of Backward Areas", Rs. 45.00 crores for Rural Industries Projects, Rs. 120 crores for setting up branch institutes in backward areas. Small scale industries have been recognised as a positive tool for the industrialisation of the backward areas."

So, out of a total of Rs. 1.40 crores, it is about Rs. 70 crores or 80 crores for the backward areas. Considering the population of the backward areas, considering the number of backward areas, considering the number of States in which there are backward areas, the industrial projects have been concentrated in a few States. These States, mainly in the plains are enjoying all the infra-structure facilities bestowed upon them by a Government, which was not national in character, which wanted to develop certain areas and neglect others. As you know, the people of those areas engaged themselves in fighting for freedom, or joining the army or things of that type. Since that Government deliberately followed a policy of neglect of certain areas, these areas have remained mostly neglected. I would stress on the Minister to take up this problem in right earnest, in collaboration with the Planning Commission if

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

it is possible, and without collaboration with the Planning Commission, if collaboration with the Planning Commission is not possible. I am saying this because we know the way of working of the Planning Commission. A Committee for Development Strategy for Backward Areas was set up as far back as 14th October, 1972, and the hon. Members of the Planning Commission have not found any leisure to submit their report of that Committee so far, though four years have passed. So, we have no hope in the Planning Commission. It is for the Ministry of Industrial Development to decide whether they regard the observations of the Estimates Committee as valid enough that the provision of infra-structure is the primary prerequisite for the industrialisation of the backward areas.

With this object in view, I had put one question, Unstarred Question No 1781 dated 7th August 1974 with regard to the setting up of the infra-structure whether the Government have recommended the creation of the infra-structure like the railway lines, for the industrial development of any hilly or backward areas in the country, and the reply of the Minister was that the Working Group had taken into consideration these things and that the Himachal Pradesh had suggested the taking up of three railway lines, including the one from Nangal to Talwara/Sansarpur Terrace. But unfortunately, when another question was put to the Minister on the 14th April, 1976, Unstarred question No. 2415, it was stated that in the provision of the infra-structure the sanctioning of the new railway lines was not considered by the Working Group.

Now we come to the conclusion that Himachal Pradesh is backward just like Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram are backward, because there is no railway line in those areas, the Industrial Development Ministry asked a working Group of the Planning

Commission to work out the details about the provision of the infra-structure but ultimately it boils down to this that it was not considered at all. Now we do not want money. Away with the concessional finance, away with your licensing policy. Give us the infra-structure so that these areas, which are backward areas and regions of this country, are able to stand on their own feet.

Now you issue licences and quotas to established industries so that they may set up their units in backward areas. What happens? People with money, with capital from outside, have one board showing they have an office in a backward area, and another unit in their own State, which is an industrialised State. The result is they eat away all the quota issued even to the backward areas and the backward States remain where they were. They take away all the raw materials from those States and transfer them to the units in their own States. What is the result? These backward areas are denuded of the raw materials they are exhausted of their rich minerals and the poor people of those areas have to go to cities in the neighbouring States as labourers, thus adding to the slums. I say that you do away with this kind of policy and have in its place a rational policy of industrialisation of the backward areas by the provisions of infra-structure, if you are really serious about this. If you are not serious, then of course, I have nothing to say.

Now I would come to some specific points. Our State can be the cement State of India. I am saying this on the basis of facts and figures. One factory has been set up by the Cement Corporation of India at Raj Ban in Sirmur district and another has been sanctioned in Bilaspur. Here I would read one reply given by Shri Maurya, who is very keen about the development of backward areas. The reply says:

"The State Government have reported that limestone deposits are

estimated at 18 million tonnes and 3 million tonnes respectively at Kangra and Champa district of Himachal Pradesh."

"These are areas which are represented by my hon. friend Shri Vikram Mahajan. Now, what is the difficulty in extracting cement?"

The only difficulty is the communication gap. When we ask the industrialists to set up any project they say there is no road and so they cannot do it. The deposits in Champa district cannot be extracted because the roads are not there and the railway line is not adequate.

The State Government persuaded a very famous industrial house to set up a factory at Samloti. But since there was no broad-gauge railway line in that area, they set up that project at Pathankot, which has got a broad-gauge railway head.

The result of this is that factories are not set up where raw materials are available but only in those areas where the infra-structure, mainly transport, is available. So, I would suggest the provision of infra-structure in the backward areas of Himachal Pradesh. I would also suggest the setting up of a few forest-based industries in Himachal Pradesh, which is a forest State, specially in Hamirpur.

Here I want to ask a question. Have the Ministry of Industries taken any action against those industries which have been given certain units in backward areas, but which have refused to set up such units in backward areas and have gone on adding to their industries in the advanced States? What is the action? I want to refer to an answer to a question of mine given by Mr. B. P. Maurya saying that Messrs Ballarpur Industries Ltd. were given an industrial licence for setting up a newsprint project at Neilla in Himachal Pradesh with a capacity of 60,000 tonnes per annum. But that firm has been dilly-dallying. They are trying to push it backwards

by writing one letter or another, and their latest excuse is that they want all the timber resources or raw materials in the State to be committed to them so that they can produce. This is not a wise policy, if any condition is not honoured by an industrial house it must be punished and some of its licences in the advance States should be cancelled. So, I request the hon. Minister to look into the industrialisation of backward areas more seriously from the point of view of provision of the necessary infrastructure and by taking suitable action against recalcitrant industrialists.

I congratulate the hon. Minister and his colleagues, Mr. Maurya and Mr. Sharma for the good work they are doing.

श्री संयद बहमद खाण (वाराणसी):

सभापति महोदय, मैंने कुछ देर पहले श्री टी० ए० पाई साहब का एक जुमला पढ़ा था जोकि शायद मेरी समझ में नहीं आया और इसलिए उसके बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। यू० एन० ने मल्टी-नेशनल्स के विवेक करने के बारे में जो कुछ आफ कन्डक्ट इवोल्व करने के लिए रिकमैण्डेशन की है, उसको यह सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक छोटी सी कहानी याद आती है। वह कहानी इस तरह है। ईरान में एक बहुत अच्छे परहेजगार आदमी थे जोकि हर वक्त नमाज पढ़ा करते थे, जब देखो तो नमाज में हैं। उनके पास एक बिल्ली पली हुई थी और वह बिल्ली भी शिजदा किया करती थी और उन की नकल करती थी। इसलिए ईरान में यह मशहूर हो गया कि आबिद साहब की बिल्ली भी नमाज पढ़ती है। इस सिलसिले में मुझे एक और हाफिज साहब का याद आता है, जोकि इस तरह से है :

[श्री सैयद अहमद भागा]

ऐ कबके खुश खराम के खुश भी रबिबनाज बुरा भयो कि गुर्बाए भ्राबिद नमाज कई ॥

इसका मतलब यह है कि ए चकौर तू अपने चलने पर नाज ही न कर ताजा और काम्पलासेट मत हो कि बिल्ली नमाज पढती है। बिल्ली आखिर बिल्ली है और तू चकौर है।

सवाल यह है कि ये जो मल्टीनेशनल्स हैं, उन की कारिस्तानी उन की कारगुजारी हम आये दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते रहते हैं और हम क्या उनसे यह तबक्को करेंगे कि अच्छी तरह से बिहेव करेंगे। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि यह गैर मुमकिन है। आप भी खुद हम के बारे में जानते होंगे।

बात यह है कि यह बात मुझे इस-लिए भी कहनी पड़ी कि हमारे चीफ मिनिस्टर श्री भोख भब्बुत्सा अभी थोड़े दिन हुए बम्बई गए थे और वहाँ पर उन को ठाटा बगैरह ने ग्रेड कार्पेट बैलकम दिया। उन्होंने बंझा पर उन लोगों से कहा कि आप हमारे यहाँ तशरीफ लाइए और सरमाया लाइए और हम पर इनायत कीजिए। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर एक ऐसी जगह है जहाँ पर इम्पीरियलिस्ट साजिश की इजाजत नहीं दी जा सकती। इस लिए किसी भी सूरत से मल्टीनेशनल्स के लिए वहाँ जाने का कोई रास्ता नहीं रहना चाहिए।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा मुल्क बड़ा अजीम है और वह अपनी ताकत से अपने पैरों पर खड़ा है और दूसरों को जबाब दे सकता है। इसकी बी बखूहात है। एक तो हमारी नान एलाइनमेंट पालिसी है

और दूसरा हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर है जिस ने एक इम्फा-स्ट्रक्चर हमें दिया है।

हम अपने अजीम मुल्क में फक के साथ कह सकते हैं हमारा पब्लिक सेक्टर अच्छा काम कर रहा है। उसकी तरफ हमें ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए। उसमें हमारा 7,261 करोड़ रुपए का इन्वेस्टमेंट है। वह 16 लाख आदमियों को एम्पलायमेंट दे रहा है। 312 करोड़ रु० का उससे प्राफिट होता है। हमारा ज्यादा तबज्जह पब्लिक सेक्टर की तरफ होनी चाहिए।

मैंने प्रेसीडेंट ग्राफ इंडिया की एक तकरीर सुनी थी। यह टेक्सटाइल मिल्स के बारे में थी। हमारे यहाँ 40 परसेंट लोग बिलो पावटहा लेवल हैं उनके लिए हमारी टेक्सटाइल मिल्स को कपडा बनाना चाहिए। मैं आपसे अर्ज करता हूँ कि जो प्रसेंशयल कमोडिटीज हैं उन्हें हम अधिक तादाद में बनाएं जिससे हम किसी के मोहताज न रहें। ऐसी बातों की तरफ हमें ज्यादा तबज्जह देनी चाहिए।

जनाब प्रसेंशयल चीजों को अगर हम डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करें तो इससे ब्लैक मार्केटिंग नहीं होगी। होर्डिंग नहीं होगी और प्रोफिटियरिंग नहीं होगी। एक रिपोर्ट में फरमाया गया है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन में हम लोगों का लार्जर मेजर में पार्टिसिपेशन लेने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ताकि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम बेहतर हो सके। जब आप लार्जर मेजर में लोगों का पार्टिसिपेशन सीक कर रहे हैं तो इसके भावने यह है कि पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम में पब्लिक नहीं है। अगर पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का फायदा नहीं है तो आप कोन्सिडरिंग इंस

से कीजिए। कंजुमर को प्रापरेटिव के ङंग से कीजिए। बड़ा करेंगे तो लोगों का काफी पार्टिसिपेशन होगा।

इसके अलावा मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर ने एच०एम० टी० को विजिट किया। वहाँ पाई साहब भी मौजूद थे। जैसा कि मुझे मालूम है बंगलौर के एच०एम० टी० कारखाने में तीन लाख साठ हजार घड़ियाँ आप बनायेंगे और दूसरे कारखानों में दो लाख घड़ियाँ बनायेंगे। आपका कश्मीर में तीन लाख का टारगेट था। 72 हजार घड़ियाँ बन गई हैं। आपने मुल्क में पाँच मिलियन घड़ियों की डिमांड है। हमारी घड़ियाँ अच्छी हैं। यनाइट्रेड स्टेट्स से आर्डर आते हैं। आपका घड़ियों का एक्स्पॉर्ट बहुत हो सकता है। इसके बावजूद वजह समझ में नहीं आती कि आप कश्मीर में इस कारखाने को बढ़ावा क्यों न दें। प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब ने यह कहा है कि हम कश्मीर में ऐसा कोई काम नहीं करना चाहते हैं जिस से फिजा खराब हो। इसलिये घड़ियाँ बनाने का प्रबन्ध वहाँ ठीक है। यह कारखाना मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी में है। एयरपोर्ट इसके इस कदर करीब है कि अगर कोई हवाई जहाज हमला करने आये तो पाँच मिनट में यह फैंक्ट्री खत्म हो जाय। यह हमारी एयरफोर्स की एफिशियेंसी थी कि हमलावर जहाज एयरपोर्ट के नजदीक नहीं आ सके। मैं समझता हूँ कि इनको यह चाहिये कि निशात, शालिमार में इस कारखाने को और बढ़ावा दें वहाँ पहाड़ी दामन हैं और हवाई हमला वहाँ नहीं हो सकता है।

हमारे पास पब्लिक अण्डरटेकिंग्स कमेटी की रिपोर्ट है। उस में कहा गया है कि कागज और ज्यादा प्रोड्यूस किया जाय क्योंकि 1978 में दुनिया के लेवल पर कागज की बहुत कमी होगी।

आपको चाहिए था कि आप शार्टेंज को एंटीसिपेट करते और कागज की फैक्ट्री वहाँ लग सकती थी लगते। आपका कागज प्रोड्यूस करना चाहिये। मैं डिटेल् में नहीं जा रहा हूँ क्योंकि टाइम नहीं है। मैं दरबास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि कश्मीर में जो काले फर है उसको हम खोग जलाते हैं। उसका आप कागज बनाने में इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। कागज आप को इम्पोर्ट करना पड़ रहा है। वहाँ पर लोगों के पास इस को जलाने के अलावा और कुछ जलाने के लिए नहीं है। गैस वहाँ नहीं है, कोयला बड़ा नहीं है। लिग्नाइट है उसको आप निकालते नहीं हैं। वह वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है। नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि इस को जलाया जा रहा है आपको चाहिए था कि इसका इस्तेमाल कर आप वहाँ कागज की फैक्ट्री लगाते। अब भी मेरी दरबास्त है कि आप वहाँ कागज की फैक्ट्री लगाएं।

जानबान जो कि चाहना बोर्डर पर है वहाँ पर जो स्लोप्स हमारी तरफ है उन पर घास हरी नहीं रही है क्योंकि उसकी हरा रखने की कोशिश नहीं की गई है। और चीन की तरफ घास हरी है क्योंकि वे उसकी पैरवी करते हैं, उसको देखभाल करते हैं। इस कारण हमारी तरफ परमीना गोद्स कम हो गई है और हम को कम रेशम मिलता है। हमारे अफसरों को भी जाना चाहिये और उसकी देखभाल करनी चाहिये। जब तक चीन के साथ हमारी लड़ाई नहीं हुई थी तब तक बूल हमको वहाँ से मिल जाती थी और हमारी पास्चर को वे हरा करके रखते थे। अब ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है। यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है ताकि परमीना गोद्स से हमें ऊन मिल सके। इस तरफ आप ध्यान दें ताकि कश्मीर की परमीने की दस्तकारी को चालू रखा जा सके।

شری سید احمد آغا (ہارے مولا):

سہیلی مہوشہ - میں نے کچھ دیر پہلے شری سی اے پائی صاحب کا ایک جملہ پڑھا تھا - جو کہ شاید میری سمجھ میں نہیں آیا - اور اس لئے اس کے بارے میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں - یہ میں نے ملٹی نیشنلز کے ہیڈکوارٹر کے لئے جو کوڈ آف کنڈکٹ ایولو کرنے کے لئے جو جو ریکمڈیشنز کی ہیں اس کو یہ سپورٹ کر رہے ہیں -

اس سلسلے میں مجھے ایک چھوٹی سی کہانی یاد آتی ہے - وہ کہانی اس طرح ہے - ایران میں ایک بہت اچھے پڑھنے والے آدمی تھے - جو کہ ہر وقت نماز پڑھا کرتے تھے - جب دیکھو تو نماز میں ہیں - ان کے پاس ایک بلی پٹی ہوئی تھی - اور وہ بلی بھی سجدہ کیا کرتی تھی - اور ان کی نقل کرتی تھی - اس لئے ایران میں یہ مشہور ہو گیا کہ عابد صاحب کی بلی بھی نماز پڑھا کرتی ہے - اس سلسلے میں مجھے ایک شعر حافظ صاحب کا یاد آتا ہے - جو کہ اس طرح ہے -

اے کھک خوش خرام کہ خوشی
می روی نماز
غرا مہو کہ گریہ عابد نماز کرد -

اس کا مطلب یہ ہے کہ اے چکرو تو اچے چلنے پر ناز نہ کر اور کلیسائی مت ہو - بلی نماز پڑھتی ہے - بلی آخر بلی ہے اور تو چکرو ہے -

سوال یہ ہے کہ جو ملٹی نیشنلز میں ان کی کارستانی - ان کی کارگزاری ہم آئے دن اخباروں میں پڑھتے دھتے ہیں - ہم کہا ان سے یہ توقعہ کرینگے کہ وہ اچھی طرح سے ہیڈنگز کریں گے - میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ غرر ممکن ہے - آپ بھی خود اس کے بارے میں جاننے ہونگے -

بات یہ ہے کہ یہ بات مجھے اس لئے بلی کہی پڑی کہ ہمارے چیف منسٹر صاحب شری شیخ عبداللہ ابھی تھوڑے دن ہوئے بمبئی گئے تھے - اور وہاں پر ان کو تاتا وغیرہ کی طرف سے ویڈ کارپوسٹ دیا گیا تھا - انہوں نے وہاں پر ان لوگوں سے کہا کہ آپ ہمارے یہاں تشریف لائے - اور سرمایہ لگائیے - اور ہم پر بھی عزت رکھیں گے - میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کشمیر ایک ایسی جگہ ہے جہاں پر ایمپورلسٹ ساجھی کی اجازت نہیں دی جا سکتی ہے اسلئے کسی بھی ایمپورلسٹ کو وہاں جانے کا کوئی راستہ نہیں دینا چاہئے -

دوسری بات میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں۔ کہ ہمارا ملک بڑا عظیم ہے اور وہ اپنی طاقت سے اپنے پیروں پر کھڑا ہے۔ اور دوسروں کو جواب دے سکتا ہے۔ اس کی شو و بہوشات ہوں۔ ایک تو ہماری نان اینڈنہٹ پائسی ہے اور دوسرا ہمارا پبلک سیکٹر ہے۔ جس نے ایک انفراسٹرکچر ہمیں دیا ہے۔ ہم اپنے عظیم ملک میں فطر کے ساتھ کہہ سکتے ہیں کہ ہمارا پبلک سیکٹر اچھا کام کر رہا ہے۔ اس کی طرف ہمیں زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے۔ اس میں ہمارا ۷۲۶۱ کروڑ کا ویسٹمنٹ ہے۔ وہ ۱۶ لاکھ آدمیوں کو ایمپلائمنٹ دے رہا ہے۔ ۳۱۲ کروڑ روپے کا اس سے پروفٹ ہو رہا ہے۔ ہماری زیادہ توجہ پبلک سیکٹر کی طرف ہونی چاہئے۔

میں نے پریزینٹ آف انڈیا کی ایک تقریر سنی تھی۔ یہ تھیسٹائیل ملز کے بارے میں تھی۔ ہمارے یہاں ۴۰ پرسنٹ لوگ بھلو پاؤرتی لوہل ہیں۔ ان کے لئے ہماری تھیسٹائیل ملز کو کھڑا بلانا چاہئے۔ میں آپ سے عرض کرتا ہوں کہ جو اینڈنہٹ کمپنیوں میں انہیں ہم ادھیک تعداد میں بلانیں جس سے ہم کسی کے محتاج نہ رہیں۔ اسی باتوں کی طرف ہمیں زیادہ توجہ دینی چاہئے۔

جواب۔ اینڈنہٹ چھڑوں کو اگر ہم ڈسٹریبیوٹ کریں تو اس سے بلیک مارکیٹنگ نہیں ہو گی۔ ہورنگ ٹیچن ہوگی۔ اور پروفٹنگرنگ نہیں ہو گی۔ ایک رپورٹ میں فرمایا گیا ہے کہ پبلک ڈسٹریبیوشن میں لوگوں کا لورز مچھو میں پارٹیسپیشن لانے کی کوشش کر رہے ہیں۔ تاکہ پبلک ڈسٹریبیوشن سسٹم بہتر ہو سکے۔ اگر آپ لورز مچھو میں لوگوں کا پارٹیسپیشن سہک کر رہے ہیں۔ تو اس کے معنی یہ ہوں کہ پبلک ڈسٹریبیوشن سسٹم پبلک نہیں ہے۔ اگر پبلک ڈسٹریبیوشن سسٹم کا فائدہ نہیں ہے تو آپ کو اپریٹو قھاگ سے کیجئے۔ کلزیمر کو اپریٹو قھاگ سے کیجئے۔ وہ کریپٹے تو لوگوں کا کافی پارٹیسپیشن ہوگا۔

اس کے علاوہ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہماری پرائم سسٹر نے ایچ ایم ٹی کو رجسٹر کیا۔ وہاں ہائی بی موجود تھے۔ جوسا کہ مجھے معلوم ہے۔ بلکلور کے ایچ ایم ٹی کارخانے میں دو لاکھ کھڑیاں بلائیگتے۔ آپ کا کشمر میں تین لاکھ کا ٹارگٹ تھا۔ ۷۲ ہزار کھڑیاں بن گئیں ہیں۔ اپنے ملک میں پانچ ملین کھڑیوں کی قہمانت ہے۔ ہماری کھڑیاں اچھی ہیں۔ یونائیٹڈ سٹیت سے آرڈر آتے ہیں۔ آپ کا

شری سید احمد آغا (باوا مولہ) گھڑیوں کا ایکسپورٹ بہت ہو سکتا ہے۔ اس کے باوجود وجہ سمجھ میں نہیں آتی کہ آپ کشمیر میں اس کارخانے کو بڑھاوا کیوں نہ دیتے؟ پرائم منسٹر صاحبہ نے یہ کہا تھا کہ ہم کشمیر میں ایسا کوئی کام کرنا نہیں چاہتے ہیں کہ جس سے فزا خراب ہو۔ اس لئے گھڑیاں بنانے کا پربند وہاں تھپک ہے۔

۲. کارخانہ مہری ڈائنسٹیمپولس میں ہے۔ انڈر پورٹ اس کے اس قدر تدریب ہے کہ اگر کوئی ہوائی جہاز حملہ کرنے آئے تو پانچ منٹ میں یہ فیکٹری ختم ہو جائے۔ یہ ہماری انڈر فورس کی انوسٹمنٹ تھی کہ حملہ آور جہاز انڈر پورٹ کے نزدیک نہیں آ سکے۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ان کو یہ چاہئے کہ نشاط شالودار میں اس کارخانے کو اور بڑھاوا دیں وہاں پہاڑی کا دائرہ ہے اور ہوائی حملہ وہاں نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔

ہمارے پاس پہاگ انڈر تھیلنگ کی رپورٹ ہے۔ اس میں کہا گیا ہے کہ کافڈ اور زیادہ پورٹیس کیا جائے۔ کیونکہ ۱۹۷۸ میں دنیا کے لوہول پر کٹن کی بہت کمی ہوئی۔ آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ آپ شاولنگ کو ایمپلیمینٹ کرتے۔ اور کافڈ کی فیکٹریاں جہاں لگ سکتی تھیں لگاتے۔ آپ کو کافڈ پورٹیس کرنا

چاہئے۔ میں تھیلنگ میں نہیں جا رہا ہوں۔ کیونکہ ٹائم نہیں ہے۔ میں دیوخواہمت کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کشمیر میں جو انڈر ہے۔ اس کو ہم لوگ چلتے ہیں۔ اس کے آپ کافڈ بنانے میں استعمال کو سکتے ہیں۔ کافڈ آپ کو 'مپورٹ کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ وہاں پر لوگوں کے پاس اس کو چلانے کے علاوہ اور کچھ چلانے کے لئے نہیں ہے۔ کس وہاں نہیں ہے۔ لکھنؤ میں اس کو آپ نکالتے نہیں ہیں۔ وہ وسیع ہی پڑا ہوا ہے۔ لکھنؤ یہ ہو رہا ہے۔ کہ اس کو چلایا جا رہا ہے۔ آپ کو چاہئے تھا کہ اس کا استعمال کو کے وہاں کافڈ کی فیکٹری لگاتے۔ اب یہی مہری درخواست ہے کہ آپ وہاں کافڈ کی فیکٹری لگائیں۔

چاند : تھیلنگ جو کہ چائنا بارڈر پر ہے وہاں پر جو سٹریٹس ہمارے طرف ہیں ان پر گھاس ہری نہیں رہی ہے کیونکہ اس کو ہرا رکھنے کی کوشش نہیں کی گئی ہے۔ اور چین کی طرف گھاس ہری ہے کیونکہ وہ اس کی پیروی کرتے ہیں۔ اس گارن ہمارے طرف پھیلنا کوشش کم ہو گئی ہیں اور ہم کو کم پشمن ملتا ہے۔ ہمارے افسروں کو بھی وہاں جانا چاہئے اور دیکھ بہال کرنی چاہئے۔

جب تک چین کے ساتھ ہماری
لوائی نہیں ہوئی تھی تب تک
وول ہم کو وہاں سے مل جاتی
تھی۔ اور ہماری مہاشجرز کو وہ ہرا کر کے
دکھتے تھے۔ اب ایسا نہیں ہو رہا
ہے۔ یہ بہت ضروری چیز ہے۔
تاکہ پشیدنا گوتس سے ہمیں اون
مل سکے۔ اس طرف آپ دھیان
دیں تاکہ کشمیر کی پشیدہ کی
دستکاری کو چالو رکھا جا سکے۔

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Demands relating to the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. I appreciate the good work done by the Ministers. I would like to make a few suggestions for the favourable consideration of the Government.

We are having a mixed economy in our country. In the mixed economy, we have got both the public sector and the private sector. The Government of India should protect more the interest of the public sector than of the private sector. In Tamil Nadu and elsewhere in so many States, I have seen that the Private sector is enjoying the Government help and the Government protection. Sometimes, the Private sector is able to override the public sector in many places. This should not be allowed to happen.

Previously, in my constituency there was a private bus company the TVS. Now, according to the 20-point economic programme launched by our beloved Prime Minister, the Tamil Nadu Government aided and helped by the Government of India formed the Pandyan Engineering Corporation in the same town, in Madurai town, in Tamil Nadu. I do not want to mention any names. But there are certain officials, who are against the interest of the public sector, who are helping

the private sector which is manufacturing the same engineering goods. The private sector should not be allowed to affect the interest of the public sector.

The public sector is our sector. It is the people's sector; it is the Government sector; it is the national sector. It is our nation's property; it is the public property. It should not be allowed to be affected by the private property owned by the private sector. It is high time that we nationalise the private sector. If we do not nationalise the private sector now under the able and efficient leadership of our Prime Minister. I doubt very much if we will be able to nationalise any private industry at all in future. Having one bird in hand is equivalent to having thousands of birds in the bush. We are having a very good Prime Minister now; fortunately, we are having Emergency now. There are almost all the powers in the hands of the Government in the interest of public, not in the interest of my party or any other party. It is in the interest and the security of our country. Therefore, this is an opportune time to nationalise the private sector in Tamilnadu and throughout India.

In Tamil Nadu, the then Government misused all the licences and quotas within their competence and powers.

Previously, there was some Industries Minister in Tamilnadu who issued licences and other things only to their own community people or if not, to their own DMK Party people or, if not, to those who were putting lakhs of rupees into their pockets. There is going to be an Inquiry Commission appointed by the Government to go into this. So, unfortunately for the people of Tamilnadu, the industrial progress was morally affected by the then Tamilnadu Government and therefore, it is the duty of the Government now to support the damaged or injured portion of Tamilnadu, so far as industrial progress is concerned.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

Then, in Tamilnadu, the sugar industry is very much affected. I come from a farmer's family connected with the sugar industry, and I have come across many difficulties. The cost of production of sugar is more than the sale price in the market. This is one aspect, so far as it relates to the planting of sugar-cane in the field. The other aspect is that there is so much corruption in the sugar industry and in the Sugar Corporation in Tamilnadu. The Sugar Corporation was founded by this Government, and so I would request the Hon. Minister of Industries and Civil Supplies, Mr. Pai, and the State Minister and all concerned to take serious note of the Sugar Corporation in Tamilnadu. Day before yesterday, when I went to that office, I was told that only those people who are paying large sums of money are entitled to get any molasses which is used by so many industries allied to agricultural activities. Therefore, I request that the sugar industry may be seriously looked into by the Government of India.

Then, to attract foreign exchange, we have the tea industry, coffee industry, pepper industry and so on and so forth: so many industries are available which can attract foreign exchange and the foreign market. But our name and fame in the tea industry, coffee industry and pepper industry has suffered because so many exporters and the business community people have committed the heinous crime of adulteration of tea, coffee, pepper and so on. They are adulterating all those industrial goods which are earning foreign exchange or the foreign market. To keep up our industrial achievements and our balance of power in the foreign market, the Government of India should take severe action against adulterators and other economic offenders.

Now, there are so many areas which are backward in Tamilnadu. The Government led by Mr. Karunanidhi neglected almost all those areas. During the 1973 by-elections, the then

Chief Minister and the then Industries Minister had promised to start a cotton industry there. In fact, it had been promised even during the British regime in 1947 itself; it was later promised by the Kamraj regime and then by the Karunanidhi regime. But all the three regimes neglected my area because my area people were voting only for some leaders of their choice and not for the DMK. So, I request the Government to start this industry which all the three regimes had want only and purposely neglected in the past. Both the Ministers are equally efficient and able and it is these people who can take interest in the development of industries in my area for the benefit of Tamilnadu and the country as a whole. I appreciate the activities of the Government and the steps taken so far by the Minister.

श्री राजबेब सिंह (जोनपुर) : सभापति महोदय, उद्योग और नागरिक प्रति मंत्रालय की मांगों का समर्थन करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब से मैं इस सदन में चुन कर आया हूँ, तब से मैं निरंतर इस मंत्रालय की कमलटैबल कमेटी का सदस्य रहा हूँ, और उस के माध्यम से देश के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए जिलों के बारे में कहता रहा हूँ। मैं ऐसा बेकार ही नहीं कहता रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम जानते हैं कि हमारा इंडस्ट्रियल पानिसी रेजोल्यूशन भी इस बात पर जोर देता रहा है, और जितनी भी पंचवर्षीय योजनाएँ अब तक सामने आई हैं, उन सब में रिजनल इम्बैलेंस को, देश के कुछ जिलों की तरीबी को, दूर करने की बातें कही गई हैं। इस सदन के जो सदस्य आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों से आते हैं, वे समझ सकते हैं, और कह सकते हैं, कि इस दिशा में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। यह बड़े दुख की बात है।

जब इस बारे में जोरों से चर्चा हुई, तो प्लानिंग कमिशन ने "इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड

डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स" का मुद्दा निकाला। देश में इकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स 60 के करीब हैं और इंडस्ट्रियली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स 220 या 233 हैं। एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने इस मामले को भी लिया था और कनस-स्टेटिव कमेटी में भी यह मामला उठाया गया था। लोग मानते हैं कि बैकवर्ड क्षेत्र का मतलब यही है कि वहाँ बहुत अधिक ऋण्य में गरीब रहते हैं। लेकिन इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया गया है। इस समय जो मंत्री इस मंत्रालय पर प्रजाइड कर रहे हैं, वे बड़े योग्य और कुशल व्यक्ति हैं। उन से बड़ी-बड़ी उम्मीदें हैं। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि उन के समय उन जिलों की हालत अच्छी हो जायेगी।

सब से पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह एक बहुत व्यापक मंत्रालय है। जहाँ तक पूर्ति का सवाल है, देश का हर एक नागरिक इस से सम्बन्धित है। देश के लोग जो कनज्यूमर आर्टिकल्स इस्तेमाल करते हैं, उनका भी इस मंत्रालय से सम्बन्ध है। एक्सपोर्ट और इम्पोर्ट सब्सीडियूशन भी इस मंत्रालय की देख रेख में होता है। अगर यह मंत्रालय ठीक ढंग से काम करे, जिस की आशा माननीय मंत्रियों से है, तो देश बहुत भाग बड़ सकती है, हमारे एक्सपोर्ट्स में वृद्धि हो सकती है और देश में कनज्यूमर आर्टिकल्स भी सस्ती हो सकती हैं।

पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेक्निंग इस मंत्रालय के अन्तर्गत है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय अपने जवाब में यह बतायें कि उन पब्लिक ग्रैंडरटेक्निंग की टारगेटेड कैपेसिटी कहाँ तक पूरी हुई है और क्या टारगेटेड कैपेसिटी का 80 प्रतिशत प्रोव्जेशन हो रहा है या नहीं। इस दिशा में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है।

जहाँ तक स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ प्राइटम्ब स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज के लिए रिजर्व रखे हुए हैं। मैं

चाहता हूँ कि उन प्राइटम्ब की लिस्ट विनों-विन बकनी चाहिए, कम नहीं होनी चाहिए; और प्राइटम्ब उस लिस्ट में शामिल किये जाने चाहिए। जहाँ बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, वहाँ एग्रेसिवरी इंडस्ट्रीज की शक्ल में स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज का जाल बिछाया जाना चाहिए।

स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए बून हो सकती है। हिसब यह है कि एक लाख के इन्वेस्टमेंट पर बड़ी इंडस्ट्री में 6-7 आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट देते हैं लेकिन स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री में 49-50 आदमियों को एम्प्लायमेंट मिलता है। तो बैकवर्ड एरियाज में ऐसी इंडस्ट्रीज की जरूरत है जो सेबर थोरिएंट हो जिस में ज्यादा आदमी काम कर सकें। इसलिए स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्री उन एरियाज के लिए बहुत जरूरी है।

खादी ऐंड विलेज इंडस्ट्री की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। कानपुर में जहाँ इस के डायरेक्टर बठते हैं उनकी नाक के नीचे करीब 1 करोड़ का गबन पकड़ा गया है। 80 लाख या इस से कुछ ऊपर का गबन है। अगर यही हालत रहेगी तो किस तरह से यह इंडस्ट्री चलेगी। विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज से इसका संबंध है और वहाँ यह हाल है, तो इस में किसी के साथ रियायत नहीं होनी चाहिए और डायरेक्टर की नाक के नीचे ये चीजें हो रही हैं तो वह डायरेक्टर रहने लायक नहीं है। मैं नहीं जानता किन इस के डायरेक्टर हैं।

एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी की 95वीं रिपोर्ट में गवर्नमेंट ने इस बात को कबूल किया है कि जो एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं उन्हीं को हम ध्यान मानते हैं, तीन बार लाइव में पढ़ देना चाहता हूँ।

"The Government recognise the need for developing the backward areas of the country to bring about

marked improvement in the living conditions of the poor. In the Five Year Plans the attainment of economic self-reliance and the removal of poverty including development of backward regions have been laid down as the basic objectives of planning."

अब हम में कोई कमी नहीं रह जाती । विश्वव्यापी स्तर पर है कि विश्वव्यापी फाइव ईयर प्लान में ज्यादा से ज्यादा जोर जो आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े जिले या जिले हैं उनकी तरफ दिया जायगा ।

दूसरी बात जो हमें पिक करती है और बहुत से माननीय सदस्य भी हम में सहमत होंगे, हमारे यहाँ पेन इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स बहुत प्रचलित हैं । इसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है । रेजर का जो ब्लेड होता है , गेजिंग ब्लेड , उसकी क्वालिटी बड़ी प्रचलित है उसको हम इम्प्रूव नहीं कर रहे हैं, इसलिए ज्यादातर लोग बाहर का ब्लेड बुद्धते हैं । इस की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है ।

कुछ समय पहले यह बान आई थी कि बैकवर्ड एरियाज के लिए डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड या कारपोरेशन बनाने वाले हैं । हम लोग उम्मीद लगाए थे कि पिछले साल दिसम्बर के अन्त तक यह डिक्लेयर हो जाएगा लेकिन अभी तक डिक्लेयर नहीं हुआ । मंत्री महोदय जब जवाब दें तो हम के बारे में भी बताएँ ।

साथ ही 50 इंडस्ट्रियल ग्रेड सेंटर्स प्राप देश में बनाने वाले थे । एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स की संख्या 60 है । पञ्चम बनाने वाले हैं एकएक डिस्ट्रिक्ट को ले कर तो मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन्हीं डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स को इस के लिए लें जो एकोनामिकली बैकवर्ड हैं ।

भारी उद्योगों के सम्बन्ध में ज्यादा नहीं कहना है, वे बहुत प्रगति कर रहे हैं । मशीनों और मशीनों के पुर्जों के मामले में हम

एक तरह से आत्म-निर्भर हैं । भारत हीवी एलेक्ट्रिकल्स हमारे अपने पावर हाउसेज के लिए मशीनें बनाता है, हीवी इंजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन सीमेंट, स्टील और दूसरे उद्योगों के लिए मशीनें तैयार करता है । तो हम बहुत दूर तक अपने पैरों पर खड़े हो गए हैं, और ये भारी उद्योग प्रगति तरह से काम कर रहे हैं । बहुत दिन थे घाटे में पड़े थे अब हमने पिक अप किया है और प्रगति काम करने लगे हैं ।

स्कूटर इंडिया की बात में करना चाहता हूँ । उस का टारगेट 1 लाख है, किन्तु बना पाएँगे, कितना नहीं, कहा नहीं जा सकता । प्रायः देश में कम से कम 2 लाख स्कूटर की हर साल जरूरत है । जब से पेट्रोल महंगा हुआ है यह जरूरत और बढ़ गई है, घटी नहीं है । इस दिशा में बहुत से यूनिट्स को लाइसेंस भी दिए गए हैं । गवर्नमेंट मुश्किलों से देखे कि जिन्हें लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं कितनी कंपैसिटी के उतनी कंपैसिटी वे पूरी करते हैं और उतने स्कूटर वे बनाते हैं । अगर स्कूटर प्राप के कुछ अच्छे हों तो बाहर एक्सपोर्ट भी कर सकते हैं ।

रिपोर्ट में यह पढ़ने से खुशी हुई कि हमारे देश की कारों कुछ एक्सपोर्ट भी होने लगी हैं । हम देश की कारों को ज्यादातर टिन पाटन कहते रहे हैं । दास तो दस दस हजार प्राप बढ़ा देते हैं लेकिन क्वालिटी इन की दिन पर दिन डेटोरिएट करती जा रही है । प्राप ने इस में दिया है कि 60 हजार पैसेंजर कार्स की एम्बुलेंस प्राप की जरूरत है । लेकिन प्रापने इन्डस्ट्रीज के नाम नहीं लिए हैं कि फीएट वाले कितनी कारें बनायेंगे, एम्बैसेडर वाले कितनी कारें बनायेंगे, स्टैण्डर्ड वाले कितनी कारें बनायेंगे और एक नयी कम्पनी "मासि" जो खुली है वह कितनी कारें बनायेगी । यह बैक-अप प्रापको देना चाहिए था ताकि हर

सदस्य समझ सके कि टारगेट के हिसाब से कौन सी कम्पनी प्रोडक्शन कर रही है और कौन नहीं कर रही है।

जहाँ तक एच एम टी का सवाल है, इस देश में जो स्मगलिंग का सामान पकड़ा जाता है उसमें कभी 25 लाख की, कभी 50 लाख की बड़ियाँ पकड़ी जाती हैं लेकिन यहाँ एच एम टी की जो बड़ियाँ हैं उनको लोग पसन्द करते हैं, उनकी परफार्मेंस भी अच्छी है और अगर आप इतनी संख्या में वह बड़ियाँ बनायें कि जिसको भी जरूरत हो उसको वह मिल जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ बड़ियों की स्मगलिंग इस देश में अपने आप ही समाप्त हो जायेगी। मन्त्री जी को इस बात की तरफ भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA (Muzaffarpur): I rise to support the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Heavy Industry and Supply. In the background of the 20-Point programme of the Prime Minister and under the able stewardship of Mr. Pai who commands a rare combination of virtues and with a very competent team of Ministers, Mr. Sharma, Mr. Maurya and Mr. George, this Ministry has achieved a break-through for which they will be long remembered in the annals of history of industrial development of India. There is hardly time to narrate and recount all the achievements of this Ministry but by now the country is well aware of the achievements and it will be unnecessarily taking the time of the House if I repeat them.

It may, however, be difficult to shove under the carpet the stark fact that some industries have closed down for one or the other reasons. I am glad to know that the IDBI is taking care of those industries which are closed down for want of funds and they have provided Rs. 300 crores for five years for their rehabilitation. These 5 years may be too long a period and I would plead that this must be reduced.

The most remarkable has been the performance of the public sector undertakings. Even before the declaration of the emergency, they showed a turnover of Rs. 10,000 crores and doubled their profits in 1974-75. I am sure their profits will go further up in 1975-76.

When we are talking of industries, of this Ministry, a reference must be made to our Engineering Consultancy Service which is now operating far beyond our borders. We are now in a position to export technology to many foreign countries who have problems similar to our own.

When we are talking of industries, it is difficult to forget and it will be quite appropriate to think about ancillary industries to which some of my friends have referred. It is a real help to our new entrepreneurs, particularly, to those who are unemployed. The concept of ancillarisation enunciated in the report is particularly attractive and deserves commendation.

It is well-known that a large number of our young men are every year coming out of our Engineering Colleges, Polytechnics and Industrial Training Institutes. All of them come out with a bias for joining some kind of service. Very few of them have any proclivity or capability to start any new industry. There may be some psychological and pathological cases and we are not to bother about them. But our education is also such that it prepares them only for service and not for direct employment. May I suggest to the Minister that he should try to change the curriculum and teaching of the Engineering Institutes and introduce as an essential input an element of managerial skill and business acumen which may prepare them to start industries rather than hanker after service? I am glad that Banaras University has already undertaken some such task.

The development of backward areas in the field of industries leaves much to be desired, to which many of my

[Shri Nawal Kishore Sinha]
 friends have referred. Most States have shown no progress at all. I have some definite suggestions to make to Mr. Pai. Some States have taken advantage of incentive schemes while others have not.

The Central Government cannot be blamed for all that. The hon. Minister has already taken up this matter with the State Government with a view to carry out an in-depth examination of the working of this scheme. May I say that unless Government of India provides some special incentive and relaxation for backward areas, the general concession available for these areas of all States are not going to make any dent in the existing industrial stagnation of these areas.

1. All industrially backward States should be made eligible for central subsidy which should be increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent.

2. Concessional rate of financing should be fixed at the same rate as in Rural Industries Project loans i.e., at 7 per cent.

3. Priority financing arrangement should be made with the National Financing Institutions and a time-bound programme for sanction and disbursement of loans on well-defined priority should be chalked out, and implemented.

4. The debt-equity ratio should not be the same for backward and non-backward areas.

5. Railway freights of raw materials and finished goods to and from the backward areas should be subsidised.

6. Licensing policy should be liberalised in favour of the backward areas.

7. States should be allowed to take additional measures for a more rapid growth of industries in their backward areas.

I may be permitted to say a few words about co-operatives. Some thought is being given to restructuring them. During the last 20 years or so

several experiments have been tried. If the hon. Minister goes through them, he will find that apart from other handicaps, changing pattern of structure had also much to do with stagnation of the movement. I will not go into the details. The recommendation of the National Commission of Agriculture regarding the Farmers Co-operative Society is unexceptionable. But care must be taken to see that the working facilities of village level societies are not taken away. It is equally important that small and marginal farmers find free and easy access in these societies. In some States they have been deliberately kept out. The situation must be qualitatively and quantitatively changed in the present context.

Now a word about power to nominate on the Boards of Management of Societies. We have seen what havoc it has wrought in Tamilnadu under DMK rule. One of the first acts under the President's rule was to supersede the apex and district level co-operative societies. Elections with due reservations must be allowed to prevail.

Steps have been taken in the direction of integration of credit structure of the co-operative financing institutions. Some difficulties may have to be encountered but it is essential that the integration is full and complete at the village level so that the farmer may not have to run from one door to another for meeting his various credit requirements.

So far as the Agricultural Marketing and Agricultural Processing Societies are concerned, dearth of working capital and harsh regulations passed by the State Government are blocking the way to expansion and progress. Some guidelines in such matters must be issued to Banks and State Governments.

Before I conclude I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister some cases of the Bihar State Industrial Development Corporation which

are pending clearance:—

1. Cement Plant at Jadunathpur.

This project is no longer dependent upon a bridge over the Sone river.

2. Aluminium Project.

The State has a very large reserve of Bauxite which is being processed outside the State. The National Industrial Development Corporation has found the project feasible.

16.00 hrs.

If clearance is given for this project, then bauxite will be of some use to the people of the State. The industry will be able to get going. Even the National Industrial Development Corporation examined it and found this to be justifiable.

3. There is another case of sponge iron project which is pending before the licensing committee.

4. The IBCON Ltd., project at Jasidih is pending for want of funds, I understand. These funds have to be provided by the Industrial Development Bank of India. This is located in the tribal area and the corporation is attaching very great importance to it.

5. Then, last but not the least, I wish to mention about the bagasse-based paper plants. The Hindustan Paper Corporation should participate in this joint venture. We have bagasse in sufficient quantities in the sugar factories and these are fine raw materials for producing paper. I hope that the hon. Minister for Heavy Industry will look into these cases and clear these cases as early as possible.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I rise in support of the Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry and Civil Supplies. These demands are being considered at a time when there is considerable evidence of an acceleration in the rate of industrial growth. There is no doubt that the economy is now poised for a major breakthrough in the industrial

field and is emerging out of a period of relative stagnation of the recent past. According to present indications, the rate of growth in 1975-76 will exceed 4.5 per cent as against only 2.5 per cent last year, excluding the small-scale sector. What is even more significant is that the quarterly data show a substantial improvement in successive quarters of the year. The rate of growth in the first quarter was only 0.7 per cent; it improved to about 5 per cent in the second quarter and 5.5 per cent in third quarter. The latest data available for the month of January as well as our estimates for February show that in these two months the rate of growth is likely to exceed 7 per cent. The acceleration in the rate of growth of this magnitude has been achieved despite a fall in production of cotton textiles; which have a large weight and certain other industries such as passenger cars, jeeps etc. An equally important feature of the industrial sector, which is a matter of deep satisfaction to us is the acceleration that has taken place in production and performance of public sector undertakings under the Central Government. These undertakings excluding the NTC mills have shown an increase in production in real terms of over 15 per cent during 1975-76. The undertakings controlled by the Department of Industrial Development have shown an increase of 43 per cent in value of production.

As the House is aware, the public sector has now emerged as the dominating sector in industrial growth, and the undertakings controlled by my department of Industrial Development have fully participated in this process. In many other critical sectors where the public sector is now dominant, high rates of growth in production have been achieved, as for example, in steel, coal and electricity. Equally gratifying has been the progress of both the public and private sectors in production of fertilisers. As a result of the gains made in these important areas, today there is no shortage of these important inputs for industry and agriculture.

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

Another area where significant gains have been made in production and with which my Department is directly concerned, is cement. The total production of cement during the year 1975-76 is likely to be of the order of 17.2 million tonnes as against about 14.7 million tonnes in the previous two years. This achievement fulfils an important target that we have set for ourselves last year, namely, increase in the production of cement of more than two million tonnes. As a result of this expansion in the production of cement, not only have we been able to meet our domestic requirements fully and dispense with distribution control, but have also emerged as an important exporter of cement. While we are happy with the acceleration in the rate of growth in industrial production in 1975-76 as the hon. President had an occasion to point out recently we cannot remain satisfied with 4 per cent to 5 per cent rate of growth. As both the Finance Minister and the Minister of Industry and Civil Supplies have also emphasised earlier, it is also imperative for us to endeavour to achieve a rate of growth of 8 to 10 per cent in 1976-77.

The objective conditions for achievement of this order exist to-day and the responsibility is now squarely, with the industries to realise this promise. On the supply side, there is no problem today either in regard to availability of steel or coal or power or furnace oil. Similarly, Government has provided various tax and other incentives apart from streamlining clearance procedures, for an acceleration in the rate of growth. I expect that industry would now get on with the job of production. I have no doubt that the industries will live upto this national task.

I would like to indicate in a little more detail the performance of the public sector undertakings under the Department of Industrial Department as well as the progress made by some of them in respect of Plan programmes of expansion. The hon. Member, Shri

Halder had been kind enough to express his views. But so far as his views are concerned, they are limited to those of his party. It should be appreciated that we had been able to increase the production. I will take up one by one. He had been pressing that the installed capacity what, the nation is having is not being utilised completely. I wish if he and his followers wherever they are, or could co-operate, I am sure, we could go with a better result on the development as well as on the progress made by some of them in respect of the plan programme of expansion. Of the thirteen undertakings under this Department, ten are industrial undertakings, two are promotional and one is still in the construction stage. Among the public sector undertakings. Under this Department, the Cement Corporation of India with two operating cement manufacturing units under it has been able to increase the production from 2,73,000 tonnes in 1974-75 to 3,43,000 tonnes in 1975-76 or an increase of 26 per cent. The Cement Corporation of India is also implementing a number of new schemes. The third unit of the Cement Corporation of India at Bokajan in Assam with an annual capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per annum is expected to go into production before the end of this current year. Two other projects,—one for expanding capacity at Mandhar by manufacturing 1.8 lakhs tonnes of slag cement per year, and another for setting up a new unit at Paonta (H.P.) with a capacity of 2 lakhs tonnes per year, are expected to be completed towards the end of 1977.

For the Fifth Five Year Plan, three new projects have so far been sanctioned one at Akaltara (in Madhya Pradesh), one at Neemuch (also in Madhya Pradesh, and the third at Yerraguntla (in Andhra Pradesh), each with a capacity of four lakhs tonnes of cement per annum. Orders for the equipment for all three have been placed and civil works commenced. These three projects are expected

to be commissioned between the middle of 1978 and January 1979 in a phased manner. With these expansion schemes and new projects completed by the end of the Fifth Plan, the total capacity of the Cement Corporation of India is expected to go up to nearly 22 lakhs tonnes per annum as compared to only 4 lakhs tonnes today.

Shri S. M. Banerjee mentioned about Jaipur Udyog. This plant was, no doubt, closed down but with our efforts, especially under the leadership of our senior Minister, it has started working again. So far as the personal living of Mr. Alok Jain is concerned, we are not concerned with it. The position at present is that two months wages for the months of July and August, 1975 were disbursed to workmen on April 13, 1976. First kiln was fired on April 28, 1976. The Second kiln was fired on May 3, 1976. Both these kilns are presently producing clinker in the range of 800 to 900 tonnes per day. The third kiln is expected to be lighted by around May 15, 1976. The production during the month of May is expected to be around 40,000 tonnes of clinker and about 45,000 tonnes of cement. The bank has released an ad hoc sum of Rs. 2 crores, out of which Rs. 142 lakhs have been utilised and the remaining Rs. 58 lakhs are being utilised by way of payments for further coal supplies, wages and essential stores as well as packing materials and other miscellaneous items. The bank is being requested to release a further sum of Rs. 167 lakhs as a Bridge loan to meet the requirements of the first quarter, that is, for the months of May, June and July, 1976 during which period the money expected from other sources will start materialising. We are sure that the plant will be in full production after a short time.

Sir, Mr. Koteki mentioned about two paper plants. Before I come to his point I would like to mention a few words about the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation. The

Hindustan Paper Corporation has as of today only one on-going unit at Mandya (in Karnataka) where production has increased by nearly 28 per cent between 1974-75 and 1975-76. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is also currently implementing a number of projects. A paper mill with 100 tonnes per day capacity is under construction in Nagaland and is expected to be completed by the end of 1977 or early 1978. A newsprint project in Kerala with a capacity of 80,000 tonnes of newsprint per annum is expected to be commissioned by the third quarter of 1979. Two schemes for setting up paper plants at Nowgong and Cachar with an annual capacity of 1 lakh tonnes of paper each have been sanctioned this year and work on these two projects has now commenced. They are expected to be completed in around three and a half years from today and we expect both plants to be commissioned before the end of 1979. The Hindustan Paper Corporation is also investigating some other schemes with a view to laying the groundwork for future investments over the coming years not only for paper and newsprint, but also for special quality papers.

Before I go to other projects I would like to mention a few words about NEPA mill. It started with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes a year. Sir, we are not self-sufficient in newsprint. The need of the day is 180,000 tonnes a year. We increased the installed capacity in NEPA Paper Mills from 30,000 tonnes to 60,000 tonnes a year. Our plan is to go up to 75,000 tonnes a year. This year the production had been 52,000 tonnes or just a little more than that.

The Hindustan Cables Limited has two units, one at Rupnarainpur in West Bengal and the other at Hyderabad for manufacture of telecommunication cables. For different types of cables the output at Hyderabad during the last one year has increased by as much as 256 per cent. I would like to request Shri Halder again to

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

appreciate our work. At Rupnarainpur it varied from a marginal increase for co-axial cables to 382 per cent increase for copper-coated steel wires.

As regards the Hindustan Photo Films it had been running at a loss from its very inception. But I am glad to inform the House that Messrs. Hindustan Photo Films Mfg. Co Ltd., Ootacamund which had been incurring losses since its inception has now turned the corner and has, for the first time, made a profit of about Rs. 84 lakhs during 1975-76 against the loss of Rs. 167 lakhs in previous years. The turnover of the company during 1975-76 was about Rs. 23 crores, which is about 66 per cent. higher than the annual turnover of about Rs. 13.8 crores achieved during 1974-75. The company hopes to improve its performance still further with an expected turnover of Rs. 25.81 crores and a profit of over Rs. 2 crores in the current year, 1976-77.

The various other production units under the Department of Industrial Development have singularly shown increased output except for two units. Sambhar Salts Limited has shown a steep decline in production, as an hon. Member was also mentioning due to unprecedented floods which led to all the salt works being completely submerged. In the NEPA Mills producing newsprint, there has, unfortunately been a slight decline in production. Our plan was to produce roughly 55,000 tonnes, rather we had a target of 60,000 tonnes the extended capacity goes to this extent. But because of various reasons, specially shortage of power and steam, we could not achieve this target.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: What is the fate of the newsprint plant at Bhakra at Nela in Bilaspur district.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA: I will not be able to say about it; my senior Minister may reply to it.

Shri S. M. Banerjee was mentioning about ZATCO: It had been a white elephant. You know better than me about that. Hon. Members know that the Tannery and Footwear Corporation had been taken over by Government in February 1969 with a view essentially to safeguard employment potential in this unit. Ever since, this unit has been incurring losses largely because of the outmoded and obsolete equipment and declining Defence orders for the manufacture of ankle boots. The Corporation has also been saddled with problems of lower utilisation of installed capacity, heavy interest burden on the loans given by the Government, increase in the prices of essential raw materials like raw hides etc. However, we have been taking vigorous and sustained action to solve the problems of the Corporation. Among the measures taken I may mention the modernisation programme under which we have already spent Rs. 131 lakhs. A scheme to modernise the tannery of the Corporation costing about Rs. 3 crores is under preparation in the Corporation.

We have recently revamped the top management of the corporation with a view to make it more purposeful and bring in high calibre of managerial capabilities. We are also considering certain proposals made by the Corporation for conversion of outstanding government loans into equity so that the corporation gets relief from the payment of interest on loans and also in the process make the products of the corporation more competitive both internally and externally. Hon. Members will be pleased to know that the corporation's efforts to increase their exports have met with significant success in recent years from a level of exports of Rs. 9.34 lakhs in 1971-72 exports have risen to Rs. 209 lakhs in 1975-76. At the same time we realise that exports can be built only on a sound domestic production and sales and with this

end in view, the corporation is making efforts to diversify its domestic production not only for civilian use but also for defence. In the ultimate analysis, the corporation's performance would depend on its ability to make quality products at competitive prices. I may add that even now cash losses of the corporation have decreased from a maximum of about Rs. 88 lakhs in 1974-75 to about Rs. 14 lakhs in 1975-76. I have every reason to hope that the corporation would break even during the current year and earn profits from next year onwards.

Four of five hon. Members mentioned multinational corporations. Shri Halder, Shri S. M. Banerjee, Shri Chavda and Shri Aga Shri Aga referred to the story of a cat. I am also tempted to say a story but I should like to give the background of the definition of multinational corporations. The term 'multinational corporation' has been defined in various ways. According to a rather narrow definition 'a multinational enterprise' is a parent company that controls a large cluster of corporations of various nationalities. At the other end of the scale there is the broad definition adopted by the United Nations in a notable recent study of 1973, entitled 'Multinational corporations in world development'. This study uses the term multinational corporations in the broad sense to cover all the enterprises which control assets, factories, mines, sales, offices and the like in two or more countries. Incidentally it may be mentioned that of late the term 'transnational corporation' has come into vogue. The growing concern the world over, particularly in developing countries, for regulating and controlling the activities of multinational corporations is reflected in the formation of a commission on transnational corporations which is a permanent body set up by the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations by its Resolution 1913 of December 1974. The commission has

taken up the task of drawing up a programme of work on the full range of issues relating to transnational corporations. The areas on which the commission will focus its attention include *inter alia* the formulation of a code of conduct for regulating the behaviour of transnational corporations.

Our government's approach towards multinational corporations including all the foreign companies functioning in India is that our national priorities are consciously worked out and through a proper screening of existing as well as future direct foreign investment, the operation of multinational corporations and foreign companies are made to conform to these priorities.

Government's foreign investment policy has, over a period of years, become highly selective. Fresh foreign capital investment is not at all permitted now in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantation and trading. Government would like foreign capital to function as a vehicle for the transfer of such technology as cannot be secured on an outright purchase or limited duration royalty agreement. Foreign investment is now welcome in India in selected fields which have been identified as those in which technological or critical production gaps exist. It is also permitted in export-oriented industries. Government would, however, prefer such capital to come in on a minority basis (not exceeding 40 per cent) unless the technology involved is so scarce and so crucial that a subsidiary is inescapable. Underlining this policy is the basic objective of permitting technological development within the country; maximising utilisation of indigenously available resources, both raw materials and machineries, and equipment and scarce foreign exchange resources of the country.

Government's policy towards multinational companies is such that they have to operate within the legal and administrative regulations laid down

[Shri B. P. Maurya]

by us. Sir, some of the Members mentioned about Coca Cola. Some Members mentioned about the Hindustan Lever. Some other Members may be having something else in mind. I am just giving the guidelines as to how we are going to function. Foreign companies are allowed to function in this, subject to the regulatory provisions contained in the various enactments such as Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, the Capital Issues (Control) Act, 1949, the Industries (D&R) Act, 1951, the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969, the Companies Act, 1956 and the other applicable legislations. These enactments ensure that the Foreign Companies have to operate within the ambit of national priorities. The reduction in foreign shareholding in terms of the guidelines may be brought about either by the issue of additional capital to Indians only or by dis-investment of shares by non-residents or both. Foreign branches operating in India which do not convert themselves into Indian companies or Indian companies which do not want to accept the dilution of equity, as required by the Reserve Bank, will have to wind up their activities. Under Section 28 of the Act, branches of companies incorporated abroad as well as Indian companies having more than 40 per cent foreign holding will need the approval of Reserve Bank to act or accept appointment as agent or as Technical or Management Advisers or to permit others to make use of their trade marks. Mr. Halder was mentioning that the capital was increasing like anything and investment and remittances were also increasing like anything. The remittances against the investment of \$25,000 in the case of Coca Cola, which is more than Rs. 7.0 crores are no doubt really a very serious issue. Now, the remittance is going down; the investment is also going down. Now, these figures will indicate. There has been in recent years a decline in the total number of branches of foreign companies in India. Between 1969-70 and 1972-73, the total number

fell by 28 from 561 to 538. The number of subsidiaries operating in India has declined from 223 in 1968-69 to 217 in 1970-71 and 202 in 1972-73. As at the end of 1969-70 the assets of all branches of foreign companies in India aggregated to Rs. 1,286 crores, excluding the assets of branches which did not have separate accounts for their business in India.

The total assets of Indian subsidiaries amounted to Rs. 1249 crores at the end of 1972-73. As on 31-3-74 there were 188 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies at work in India and the value of their total assets amounted to Rs. 136387 crores during 1973-74. As on 31-3-74 there were 540 branches of foreign companies and the value of the assets in India in respect of 296 of these branches amounted to Rs. 1643 crores.

The total estimated private foreign investment in India was of the order of Rs. 1320 crores as on 31-3-71. This is not a significant portion of the total capital investment in the country. In regard to industrial licences, the share of foreign majority companies has been on an average 4.2 per cent for the five years ended 1974 and their share in new undertakings has been of the order of 0.9 per cent for the same period. The share of foreign majority companies in both the number of letters of intent issued and the extent of the proposed investment has also remained appreciably small, and their share in respect of new undertakings has been even smaller.

The total paid-up capital of the private corporate sector amounted to Rs. 2542.2 crores as on 31-3-74, which gives an indication of the magnitude of the private corporate sector. On the same date, the total paid-up capital of 188 Indian subsidiaries of foreign companies amounted to Rs. 297.2 crores and of this paid-up capital foreign holding companies held an amount of Rs. 191.7 crores.

While there is no restriction on the remittance of current profits after payment of all taxes, the Government

have laid down the following guidelines in respect of utilisation of past reserves for declaring dividends by 100 per cent foreign owned companies—

(a) that the reserves have been drawn upon only for maintaining the dividend quantum of the average of the previous 5 years or at 10 per cent of the paid-up capital, whichever is more,

(b) that the drawal of reserves does not exceed 10 per cent of the total of the paid-up capital and free reserves of the company at the commencement of the year, and

(c) that the balance of free reserves left after the drawal does not fall below 15 per cent of the total of the paid-up capital and reserves as in (b) above.

The Reserve Bank of India allows remittances on account of royalties and technical know-how fees on the basis of collaborations approved by the government. Remittances towards Head Office expenses are also allowed on production of documentary evidence to show that the amounts proposed to be remitted have been admitted by the income-tax authorities as expenses legitimately deductible from the profits of the Indian branch for the purpose of assessment of tax.

The total remittances made by the branches of foreign companies on account of profits, technical know-how, royalty and head office expenses were Rs. 2136.64 lakhs in 1969-70, Rs. 2356.01 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 1366.77 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 1804.02 lakhs in 1972-73, totalling to Rs. 7663.44 lakhs during the entire period from 1968-70 to 1972-73.

Similarly, the total remittances made by subsidiaries on account of dividends technical know-how fee, royalty and head office expenses were of the order of Rs. 2582.00 lakhs in 1969-70, Rs. 3250.60 lakhs in 1970-71, Rs. 2510.85 lakhs in 1971-72 and Rs. 2717.28 lakhs

in 1972-73, totalling to Rs. 11060.73 lakhs for the entire period between 1968-70 to 1972-73.

The fact that such remittances do not constitute a very big drain of foreign exchange resources of the country is brought out when we compare the above figures of remittances against the foreign exchange earnings of the country resulting from exports as given below:—

1970-71 . .	Rs. 1535.2	crores
1971-72 . .	Rs. 1608.2	„
1972-73 . .	Rs. 1970.8	„
1973-74 . .	Rs. 2523.4	„
1974-75 . .	Rs. 3304.1	„
April 75 to		
Jan.'76 . .	Rs. 3023.0	„

This I have given because there has been an allegation that if we take the remittances, the foreign exchange earned is less. We are very much concerned about these remittances and we would like to see that these remittances are reduced to the minimum.

Prof. Parashar has mentioned about one paper plant for which licence was granted. This is Ballarpur Industries Project in Himachal Pradesh. The party has been quite anxious to implement the project. Since the Himachal Pradesh authorities are not able to allocate all the forest raw materials required for the project, it has now been decided that the local raw materials would be used for mechanical pulping, and the party would be permitted to purchase the small balance of the chemical pulp required for the project, either by way of import or by way of assured supply from an indigenous pulp supplier.

In the end, I would say that I am grateful to those Members who had been kind enough to point out whatever weaknesses are there. I am thankful to those Members who have supported the Demands.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (AKOLA) :
I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry under the able leadership of Shri T. A. Pai and his dynamic colleagues.

I would like to raise in the short time that I have, certain basic issues. I have been doing so for some time but I feel that Shri T. A. Pai who has the vision and the capacity to appreciate and take even certain bold measures, will be able to appreciate the points that I want to make today. A high time has come when we should make a fresh look at our Industrial Policy Resolution. In the Industrial Policy Resolution we have announced that we will have a mixed economy in this country.

The idea was to have a mixed economy, as Pandit Ji had said, where the public sector will have the commanding heights, and the private sector will play a complementary role. The private sector was to play a role in the interest of the entire population of the country, so that the gap between the rich and the poor is removed, so that the great majority of the population of this country is benefited; and the best resource of this country, viz. this huge manpower, is utilized fully. If this is the basic objective of the mixed economy, we must then candidly accept that at least during this period, this objective has not been achieved; in the sense that if the gap between the rich and the poor has not widened—I beg to submit that it has—at least it has remained the same. I would submit that no doubt the public sector has acquired commanding heights. But we provide them with the infra-structure; but the end-products are still in the private sector. Whom do these sectors serve today? You are serving what I describe as the Little India, the India of 3 crores which, as Raul Prebisch pointed out that day, is the centre growing vertically; and the periphery is growing horizontally, the periphery of poverty. This is the state of affairs, not only internationally, but even within our own country. Our entire economy, let us

accept candidly, is there to serve this centre, i.e. the higher consumption class. We are suddenly finding in this country that we are suddenly finding in this country that we are having surplus of steel, surplus of cement, surplus of coal, surplus of sugar, surplus of cotton and cloth, surplus of practically everything including milk. Whereas millions and millions of our people go unclothed, starving and naked and we have babies without milk, we suddenly find ourselves surplus in these things. What does this mean? It is so because our economy is meant for these 3 crores.

Whatever is surplus for the 3-crore India, is surplus; and then we gloat and take pride in saying that we must export. Export for what? To earn foreign exchange. Foreign exchange for what? So that we may give it in the form of fertilizers and other things to our agriculturists to make him to produce more food. The job of 60 crores is to produce more food; and to maintain the vertical economy, the affluent economy of the 3-crore class. This is the object of our economy. Are we going to have a fresh look? Are we going to have a look so as to see that the real market is that of the 60 crores? Let us create a capacity where the 60 crores of population—more than the entire population of Europe, probably—can have the capacity to absorb all the surplus that we create in the form of goods. Let them produce more goods; and then the basis of agro-industries can be utilized, to utilize our manpower. Our position is unlike that in Japan, where they have to import all the material; and then they produce the finished products. The other day, the Minister was showing me a toy transistor. If they can do such things by utilizing their hands and thus capture the world market, the 60 crores of our population if their hands or the hands of at least the 30 crores or work worthy people can be utilized for the production of goods can capture the world market. But we do not want to do so, because we do not want to divert the resources from the 3-crore India, to the 60-

crore India. How much are we spending on advertisement? More than Rs. 1 crore. It is the total advertisement expenditure. What do they advertise? They advertise Lux, toiletries, cosmetics, rayon cloth and such other things. You see them flooding the newspapers every day. Is that the economy that you want? I would say, therefore, "for heaven's sake, take a fresh look at your industrial policy."

I say that you can do this while you are here, because you have the vision. If you do not do this in the emergency period, the pressure of this community of three crores will increase.

AN HON. MEMBER: It is not three crores.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In this country the number of people whose income is more than Rs. 200 per month is 0.1 per cent and above Rs. 1,000 is 0.4 per cent. So, it comes to 1.26 crores. I am saying 3 crores.

I am not in favour of nationalisation. The slogan in India should be: do not nationalise the industry, but nationalise the industrialists; do not rationalise the trade, but nationalise the traders. It means that we have to put them under a national discipline for the good of the entire country.

We have to change the management structure in the private sector also. By a simple amendment of the Company law it can be done. A major portion of the finance for these companies is provided by the financial institutions. Labour is another productive factor. So, the management should be so structured that one-third will be representatives of financial institutions, one-third the entrepreneurs and one-third the representatives directly elected by the workers. If you do this, you need not take over anything. Then you can mobilise, rationalise and divert resources so that real production takes place. Then you do not have to export leather, because that leather will be converted into goods in the villages. You can export those

finished goods. So, kindly think of utilising the manpower to produce more goods in the rural areas themselves through agro-industries. That is the only rational approach towards a new industrial policy. Let there be a fresh look at your Industrial Policy Resolution.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, while supporting the Demands of the Ministry of Industries and Civil Supplies and agreeing with Shri Sathe, I want to confine myself to the industrial development of the rural areas, particularly on a co-operative basis. From all platforms and from all parties, we are hearing that agriculture is the predominant sector of our economy. Co-operation has come to be regarded as the best hope for rural development.

Even though the co-operative movement was started in 1904, because of lack of leadership and sincerity of purpose of the workers in the co-operative field, its progress has been very slow. In her inaugural address to the Seventh Indian Co-operative Congress in New Delhi, the Prime Minister said that the co-operative movement has still to take roots and called for the reorganisation of the movement, in order to make it capable of satisfying the needs of the small producers, workers and consumers. She also referred to certain allegations of restrictive features having been introduced in the co-operative legislations of some of the States. Accordingly, a detailed review of these features is being made and the proposal will be discussed shortly in the next meeting of the Consultative Committee on Co-operation constituted by the Ministry.

In spite of all these things, the Centre always says that it is only a State subject, that they cannot interfere, that they can only advise the States, but the Government of India stands surety for 50 per cent of the loan advanced to each and every co-operative society. In my State, they have advanced loans to 143 rice mills, but in my opinion, they are not work-

[Shri K. Suryanarayana]

ing properly except for 40 or 50 of them.

When I was President of the Co-operative District Marketing Society, in West Godavari District, the granary of not only Andhra Pradesh but of the entire South—loans amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs were given by the NCDC, but you will be surprised to know that they have no powers of control or supervision. This Modern Rice Mill for instance, was constructed in 1965 and started working in 1966. In 1972-73 it incurred a loss of Rs. 5 lakhs. In 1973-74 it became Rs. 29 lakhs and now it is Rs. 32.5 lakhs. So, what is the remedy for this? This is happening because there is no control over the co-operative institutions though they are financed by the Government of India and their institutions.

We have amended the National Co-operative Development Corporation Act several times and even recently in 1974, but there also no power has been given to the NCDC. Mr. Pai is a practical man. He is not a politician, but only a pucca businessman. So, I want to impress upon him why this is happening and find out the remedy for it.

Recently in Tamil Nadu, they have dissolved 100 co-operative societies on grounds of maladministration. Who was responsible for it? Are there no Registrars in Tamil Nadu? Even though the Collectors have taken a lot of interest, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is not heeding their advice. At least if they give the entire procurement of paddy to these co-operatives in my State, in my district at least we can increase the production of rice by these modern co-operative rice mills. That is the idea of modernising the rice mills and financing them.

I now come to the guidelines for State Co-operative laws. I quote from page 331 of the Report:

"To bring about certain basic uniformity in the framework of co-operative legislation in the country,

broad guidelines were prepared, which were considered by the Conference of State Ministers of Co-operation in 1974. In framing the guidelines the observations made in the publication of the International Co-operative Alliance on 'Indian Co-operative Laws vis-à-vis Co-operative Principles' have been taken into account."

Further on, it says:

"...demarcation of functions between elected and professional management, prevention of growth of vested interests in co-operatives, norms of performance for boards of management of co-operative credit institutions in respect of recovery of loans from members, recognition of the integrity and autonomy of co-operatives by the Registrar, and streamlining the procedures to facilitate early registration of societies and admission of members by co-operatives without delay.

The guidelines specifically indicate that where a State Government has participated in the share capital of a society, it may have the right to nominate experts in the line of activities of the co-operative society to the extent of 1/3 of the strength of the board of directors of the society or 3, whichever is less. The States have also been advised that they should not have the right to nominate the chairman or managing director of a society nor powers be given to nominated directors to veto the resolutions of the society."

On the contrary, these things are going on in the States.

Everywhere they are interfering; they are nominating whomsoever they want. That is why, the Tamil Nadu Government has nominated certain people because they have got the power, according to their wishes.

Even though the Centre has given certain guidelines specifically, the

State Governments are not at all caring for all these things. So, I want to impress upon the Government that there is no use of giving reports because we are not satisfied with the reports—sending Central teams sympathising with us. The other day, I raised a matter about the co-operative sugar factories. They said, "On 30th June, 1975, 97 co-operative sugar factories were in production." Four more co-operative sugar factories have also gone into production. But what about the recently constructed co-operative sugar factories with a less cost of Rs. 3 crores in giving incentives to new units? The other day, I also heard the Minister, Shri Pai, saying that "Efficiency should not be penalised". According to my experience, the same has been happening.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI VASANT SATHE in the Chair]

Now, conveniently, Babuji has escaped and has thrown away this responsibility to the Ministry of Industrial Development, because it has been handed over for an enquiry by the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices. So, this is the signal.

My Co-operative sugar mill has been constructed with Rs. 3 crores. We are not able to pay the first instalment to the Industrial Development Corporation. They are haggling us, even though the Industrial Development Corporation has advised the State Governments to give efficient officers and not Deputy Collectors, Co-operative Deputy Registrars; they have also advised them to recruit them from the open market. That is why the co-operatives in Maharashtra are prospering. The Maharashtra Government is not interfering. Every time, several Ministers from other States are going to Maharashtra, and they are not following them in their development,—particularly the sugar industry which has developed there because the Government is not interfering. They are recruiting the Managing Directors and the Engineers from the open market;

they are recruiting efficient people. Now a Deputy Collector has been appointed in my society. After having been constructed with my support, it is getting into loss on account of the policy of the Government. Last year, there was a loss of Rs. 30 lakhs. Again Rs. 30 lakhs, thus the society may be liquidated. Chairman, Sir, you have said, "Don't nationalise them." I am not agreeing with you. Even though the Government has given 70 per cent loan from the public institutions, there is no interference with private industrialists whereas you are giving 50—60 per cent to the co-operatives and everywhere they are creating a headache. In some States, they have nominated several people as directors or persons in-charge who are involved in criminal cases, in fraud cases in the co-operative societies. 14 years back, once the State Government had also interfered in my society and nominated those who are not even shareholders of the society. I went to the court and the court cancelled the nominations and ordered for elections.

I want to lay stress on the co-operative movement. This is our basic policy. They are showing only lip sympathy. Even the Central Government is easily saying these things. They are giving huge funds to State Governments. I do not know how far the co-operatives are benefited. The State Governments may also contribute something towards share capital. What is the duty of the National Co-operative Development Corporation? Are they supervising those societies' activities? They must have the powers, such as power for liquidation of societies when they are not satisfied. This is my suggestion to the Government.

श्री कवला निव 'मजकूर' (केमरिया):
हमारे इस विभाग के जो मंत्री हैं उन में से एक बिहार के भी मंत्री हैं। मैं बिहार की तीन बान आपके सामने रखूंगा, बिहार के गिछेपन की बान ही कहूंगा। आपने अपनी रिपोर्ट में गिछेपनों के बारे में यह कहा है :

【श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर】

“पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में लघु उद्योगों के विकास के कार्यक्रम का प्रमुख लक्ष्य यह था कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन कम किया जाए और उद्योगों का फैलाव उनरोत्तर संभव हो सके।”

आज ने अगर रिपोर्ट में ये शब्द रखे हैं तो उनका आपसो आशय भी करना चाहिये और इसके लिए गम्भीर प्रयत्न भी करने चाहिये। काम जो आपके हैं वे इनके अनुकूल होने चाहिये। आज तक के जो आपके काम रहे हैं उनका अपने मेल नहीं बैठ सका है। मैं अपने इलाके की बात ही आपके सामने रखना चाहूंगा।

बम्पारन, मुजफ्फरपुर, छपरा में केवल चीनी उद्योग है, कोई दूसरा उद्योग नहीं है। चीनी उद्योग भी बहुत बुरी हालत में है। अंग्रेजी के जमाने की मशीनरी है और उस का आधुनिकीकरण नहीं किया गया है। कोई विकास किया नहीं गया है। हम चीनी मिलों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की मांग बराबर करते रहे हैं। आपने उस मांग को अस्वीकृत कर दिया है। अगर आप राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करना चाहते हैं तो चीनी मिलों का माडनाइजेशन तो आप करें, उनकी मशीनरी का आधुनिकीकरण तो आप करें। साथ ही साथ जो सिक मिलें हैं उनको तो आप कम से कम टेक ओवर करें। इसको भी आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है। इसके बारे में रिपोर्ट में कुछ नहीं कहा गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन और आपका ध्यान जाए।

चीनी उद्योग में सम्बन्धित कुछ दूसरे उद्योग भी हैं। बगाम की बात भी कही जाती है। बगाम से कागज या पत्तर इंडस्ट्री चल सकती है। हमारे यहाँ बगाम बहुत होती है। इनको और भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। बगाम पर आश्रित उद्योग का चाहे प्राइवेट सेक्टर या पब्लिक सेक्टर में जैसी भी आपकी नीति हो विकास कार्य आप हाथ में लें और वहाँ कारखाना खोलने के लिए कार्रवाई करें।

पुर्णिया, सहरसा, बम्पारन के इलाके में जूट काफी होता है। बहुत बमर से हमारी यह मांग चली आ रही है कि बकिया में एक जूट फैक्ट्री खोली जाए, चाहे कोआपरेटिव सेक्टर में और चाहे पब्लिक सेक्टर में ताकि लाखों लाख मन जूट जा व्यापारियों द्वारा वहाँ से बाहर भेज दिया जाना शुरू रहे और लोगों को कुछ क म मिल सके। इन उद्योग का विकास वहाँ आपने नहीं किया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इन और ध्यान दें।

महसी में मीरा के बटन बनते हैं। सिंथेटिक बटन जो चल रहे हैं उनके मुकाबले में ये बहुत सस्ते होते हैं। इनके वहाँ लघु उद्योग हैं और 110 इनकी यूनिटें हैं। उनको पूंजी का प्रभाव हो रहा है, बाजार का प्रभाव बे महसूस कर रहे हैं। उनको सरकारी सहायता भी नहीं मिल रही है और न ही सरकार द्वारा कोई प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। यह उद्योग वहाँ मृत प्रायः सा हो गया है। इस लघु उद्योग की तरफ तो आप कम से कम ध्यान दें और इसको समर्थ होने से बचाएँ। आप माएँ और देखें कि इस उद्योग की बही क्या स्थिति है। हजारों लोग इस के काम में लगे हुए हैं।

मुजफ्फरपुर, बम्पारन, दरभंगा में आम और लीची की फसल बहुत होती है। फल भी होते हैं। इनको प्रोसेस करने का कारखाना वहाँ खोला जाना चाहिये। इस तरह का प्रयत्न आपने आज तक वहाँ नहीं किया है। बार बार सदन में इसके बारे में आपका ध्यान दिलाया भी गया है। आपके आश्वासन भी हैं। लघु उद्योगों को आप विकसित करना चाहते हैं ताकि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों का विकास हो सके, यह आपकी घोषित नीति भी है। लेकिन इन पर आप धमल नहीं कर रहे हैं। पिछड़े क्षेत्र और अविकसित क्षेत्र जो रह गए हैं यह पूंजीवादी समाज की दोष है। इसको दूर किया जाना चाहिये।

मेहसी में बहुत बढ़िया दरियां बनती हैं। मैंने इसके बारे में ध्यान से प्रश्न भी किया था। जिस का आपने नैगेटिव उत्तर दिया है। वहां की दरियां बहुत मशहूर हैं। यह उद्योग भी मृतप्राय है चूँकि इस उद्योग को सरकारी सहायता नहीं मिल रही है। कामर्स मिनिस्टर ने ऐलान किया कि बुनकरों को ट्रेनिंग दी जायेगी, सुविधाएं दी जायेगी, तो बंसी सुविधाएं वहां भी दी जायें।

हमारे यहां चमड़े का कारोबार भी होता है, लेकिन उसको भी प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिल रहा है। वह उद्योग भी मृत प्रायः ही हो रहा है।

हमारे यहां मोतिहारी में एक छोटा-सा उद्योग खला है, गमा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग लेकिन वित्तीय सुविधाओं की अप्राप्ति ने और उसको लोहे व सीमेंट की आपूर्ति समय पर न होने से उसके बनने में विलम्ब हो रहा है। लोग वहां पर बेकार हैं। लोग हमसे कहते हैं कि रामा कास्ट इंजीनियरिंग में काम दिलाइये, लेकिन जब वहां पर उत्पादन ही नहीं हो पाता तो काम कहां से सिल पायेगा। यह हमारे लिये समस्या बन जाती है। हमारे यहां चीनी उद्योग के बाद दूसरा उद्योग बहो है।

खादी सामोद्योग के विषय में आपकी रिपोर्ट है कि खादी कमिशन वहां पर कायम किया गया है। मैंने खादी उद्योग की समस्याओं पर कल प्रश्न भी किया था, जिसका उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है, मैं उनका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि खादी कमिशन बनने के बाद बिहार में खादी प्रामोद्योग संघ, मुजफ्फरपुर के क्षेत्र में हड़ताल हुई थी और 90 लाख रुपये का प्राबिडेंट फंड का मजदूरों का भुगतान नहीं हुआ है, हाई कोर्ट से डिग्री भी दे दी है लेकिन वह अभी तक भुगतान नहीं हुआ है। मैं चाहूंगा कि उसका भुगतान शीघ्र कराया जायें।

नये उद्योग खोलने की बात हमारे उद्योग मंत्री श्री कई साहब ने कही थी और कहा था कि जो यंग एन्ट्रीप्रिन्सोर्स हैं, उनको उत्साहित करेंगे। लेकिन मैं यह जानता हूँ कि बिहार के उद्योग विभाग में एक डिस्ट्रिक्ट इंडस्ट्री आफिसर हैं। वहां पर बिना धूम लिये हुए काम एक कदम भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकता है। मैं खुद जानता हूँ, मैं उद्योग विभाग में गया था। उन्होंने मुझ से तो नहीं कहा लेकिन जब उन्हें 2,000 रुपये दूसरे रास्ते से मिल गये, तो उन्होंने स्वीकृति देने की कोशिश की। जब तक वहां घूसखोरी बंद नहीं होगी, तब तक काम आगे नहीं चल सकता है।

वहां कच्चे माल की पूर्ति के लिये भी इंतजाम किया जाना चाहिये। नेशनलाइज बैंक भी उस इलाके में लोगों की मदद नहीं कर पाते हैं इसलिये इस तरफ भी ध्यान दिया जाये जो बिहार के पिछड़े हुए इलाके हैं वहां लोगों की दिक्कतों को दूर किया जाये। इस कार्य में मंत्रालय हमको सहयोग करे जिससे बिहार में नये उद्योग खुल सकें और कारोबार आगे बढ़ सके।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana):
Sir, the year under review has seen great strains and stresses but also great achievements. The year commenced with strikes, disturbances and threats to the stability of the country but, with the declaration of emergency began a period of peace, stability and discipline, courage and determination on the part of the people.

This has been reflected fully in the considerably improved industrial relations and higher production in both the public and private sectors. The national income has registered an increase of about 5 per cent and industrial production seems to have gone up by about four to five per cent, after virtual stagnation in 1973-74 and a meagre increase of 2.5 per cent in 1974-75

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

The hon. Minister for Industry and Civil Supplies deserves our hearty congratulations on the tremendous success of his energetic, pragmatic and far-sighted policy. The policy, in his hands, has become more flexible and production and development oriented. But for a person like him with his ability, acumen and quick judgment, the changed policy would not have been implemented so successfully as has been done in fact.

Production in some of the major industries such as steel, coal, cement, fertiliser and electricity has shown increases ranging from 12 to 35 per cent. In fact, in some of the industries, we are facing, as the Prime Minister has said, the problems of efficiency. Food production has increased and the stocks have increased to such an extent that we do not have sufficient warehousing facilities. The performance of Railways has improved so much that they find that there is not enough traffic to carry. The coal industry is worried about the heavy stocks of coal, and the steel industry is searching for markets abroad. The 16 public sector industries and government-managed companies, under the Department of Heavy Industries, have registered a sharp increase in production, which is 32 per cent higher than that for 1974-75 and 83 per cent higher than that for the year 1973-74. They have almost achieved the revised targets fixed for them for the year 1975-76.

Along with the public sector, the private sector also has given a fairly good account of itself, especially in the engineering branch and in the production of motor-cycles and scooters.

Our economy suffers from large scale unemployment. There is scarcity of capital and abundance of labour. The main plank of our industrial policy has, therefore, been to promote the development of small scale and village industries. A number of important measures have, no doubt, been taken to promote these industries. First, the definition of small scale and

ancillary industries has been revised to cover industries with an investment in plant and machinery not exceeding Rs. 10 lakhs and Rs. 15 lakhs, respectively. But the main focus of our industrial policy should be on the development of entrepreneurship, especially in the backward and rural areas. A new Division has been set up in the Small Industries Development Organisation for initiating measures to teach, train and develop new entrepreneurs. But the lack of entrepreneurship continues to be a paralysing sector. There is truth in the statement that though concessions are being given for investment in backward areas, there are no takers, there are not enough entrepreneurs coming forward to take advantage of the concessions.

The programme for modernisation of 40,000 small industrial units falling under 40 selected industries should be pursued vigorously.

Two things are necessary in the village industrial sector and those are improved production and increased efficiency so as to make this sector attractive to the people. In village industries people are not attracted, because it condemns them to a life of drudgery. If productivity could be increased it would become more attractive to prospective entrants i.e. those who want to get into this line. There is one difficulty about small scale industries. They naturally depend largely on Government finance, but to get Government finance it is very difficult. There are so many points at which clearance is necessary and sometimes unnecessary delay is caused. I hope, the Government will simplify the procedure and urge upon the States Government to reduce the number of points where clearance is required.

Results of the census of small scale industries are not yet available, but it is reported that thousands of units existed only on paper and that those who were supposed to be responsible

for running them, sold in black market the scarce raw materials obtained through their licences. It is, therefore necessary to take deterrent action against people who indulge in such anti-social activities. If this sort of things continue, the liberalization of facilities under the import licensing policy will also be of no use. In U.P. alone, 30000 units are supposed to be bogus.

Though Khadi and village industries have made some progress during the year 1975-76, we appear to be rather far from the targets set for the Fifth Plan. The total employment provided both by Khadi and village industries is about 20 lakhs, whereas the development programmes under the Fifth Plan envisaged provision of employment opportunities to 34 lakhs persons. The total production in both these sectors is estimated to be about 200 crores of rupees; it is still far from the target of 257 crores of rupees fixed under the Fifth Plan. A great deal of effort and ingenuity is required to make these sectors attractive to the people.

Development of ancillaries is another plank in our programme of industrialization. Though the public sector has encouraged this process, the private sector has in some areas resorted to the reverse process of vertical integration. The spread of ancillary industries is necessary not only for carrying industries to the villages but also for creating an atmosphere of modern industrial culture in society. If private large scale industry does not fulfil its social obligation, I think, strong action should be taken to compel them to achieve this objective while granting licences and concessions.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Even consumer-oriented industries in the public sector do not encourage ancillary industries. The example is EC TV people in the field of electronics. Mr. Minister may please note this

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN: So far as technology is concerned our emphasis should be on an intermediate type of technology except in a very few sophisticated industries where economies of large scale production dominate. Such a policy is dictated by the peculiar circumstances of our country, namely scarcity of capital and abundance of labour. So far as village industries are concerned, the introduction of simple technology is essential to minimise drudgery and to improve efficiency and productivity and to make the sector attractive. In this connection, the help of UNICEF which is doing some pioneering work in this field in providing simple gadgets to village people should be welcome. I am glad that the industrialists in our country seem to have realised their duty and have agreed to help in the development of village industries by providing small gadgets and small machines.

This brings me finally to the vexed question of sick industrial units. It is reported that 300 large and medium enterprises and 4000 small units are in the doldrums for various reasons, the most important being the bad management or fall in demand. In most sectors, the causes may differ from one enterprise to another, but in some sectors, the causes are specific. The Government have already taken some measures to stimulate demand in some sectors, but so far as textile industry is concerned, I think it is in a very depressing condition. One remedy that has been accepted by our Government is to exempt some of the mills from the production of controlled cloth, but even while applying this remedy, it should be done expeditiously. I have found that technical difficulties are raised and delays are created. This is at least my experience in the case of Khandish Spinning and Weaving Mill in my district, which is backward. Therefore, I would request that technical difficulties should not be allowed to come in the way of a speedy remedy for industrial units which are

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

sick. There is no sense in waiting till the industry or the patient is dead. I hope, this point will be borne in mind.

With these few remarks I support the Demands of the Ministry.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the Ministers, Shri T. A. Pai, Shri Sharma, Shri George and Shri Maurya for the good work that they have done in the Ministry. In 1971, when Shri Pai took over this Ministry, there was gloom over this country; there was strike in the Railways and strike in various other organizations. There was no electricity, there was no coal and no inputs. They were all depressing factors and Mr. Pai, had he been a lightweight, would have collapsed under these very trying conditions and crushing problems. But he is a courageous man and he was a business man and he has got a strong will to do the work.

As you know, the policy is not so important. Only how it is implemented is very important. A weapon is not important but how that weapon is wielded is important, and in this, Mr. Pai has done a wonderful work. But I have to say one thing. Mr. Pai is taking the country back to 10—15 years ago. (Interruptions). No I will tell you. You will be convinced of it 10—15 years back industrial production grew at the rate of 8—10 per cent. This year Mr. Pai has achieved this figure. Now, he will not be satisfied with this increase of a mere 8 per cent. I think he will go to 20 per cent or 15 per cent at least.

Now, for employment, there is no capacity left over in agriculture. It is saturated. And Government service and corporations, railways, posts and telegraphs and telephones provide employment only to 4 per cent of our educated youth every year. If we take the 2-3 crores of Government

employees, including the employees of the State, hardly 12 lakhs of people will get employment every year. But the increase in population is so much that we have now to depend entirely upon industries only. That is why a great responsibility is placed on this Ministry and it is very gratifying to note that our public sector industries which have been incurring losses for the past several years have made a little profit last year and this year, these 120 units have made a profit of Rs. 300 crores on an investment of Rs. 7000 crores. This works out to 5 per cent. I know Mr. Pai who was once in the industry will not be satisfied with this 5 per cent interest or dividend. I want that Mr. Pai should get a minimum of Rs. 700 crores out of the public sector units because we have invested Rs. 7000 odd crores on them and it is a necessity that we should get a minimum of Rs. 700 crores from these industries.

Mr. Pai has simplified the procedure of licensing. That is a very good thing he has done. When he took over this Ministry, there were 2500 applications for licence. That was in 1973 and they were reduced to 1000 in 1974 and now only 168 applications are pending. This is a great achievement.

Another greatest achievement of Mr. Pai was that he made everybody responsible to utilise all the unutilised capacity. As you know, there are so many industrial units in this country who wanted to utilise the minimum of their capacity and just produce the minimum number of things and thereby create an artificial famine and from that earn the maximum of their profits. Mr. Pai threatened them that he would cancel their licences or take over their units and that they will be deprived of their future opportunities for eking out their livelihood and this threat worked and made the people to utilise the unutilised capacity to the maximum.

Now, he has seen to it that industries are not starved of finance. The Textile Machinery Manufacturers were pro-

ducing hardly Rs. 17-20 crores worth of machinery and Mr. Pai was insisting on them to produce a minimum of Rs. 200 crores worth of machinery and the industry has already touched the figure of Rs. 90 crores. Out of that, textile machinery worth Rs. 22 crores is being exported. Shri Pai is a hard taskmaster and he has been giving a helping hand to the textile machinery manufacturers. Last year they were in trouble for finance. He said, for any export, money is not the problem. Somehow, he got them Rs. 14 crores and the Textile Machinery manufacturers were saved.

Our textile mills are being modernised. Now about Rs. 300 crores are required for modernisation of these mills. I would request the Minister to see that sufficient funds are provided for the purpose.

Lagan Company, which is a foreign company, has monopolised the supply of jute machinery. All these 20 years, they have been importing the jute machinery from outside. Shri Pai has asked the textile machine manufacturers to do some research work and modernise our jute industry. At a cost of Rs. 50 to 70 lakhs, they have developed the know-how and now they are in a position to supply the modern machinery to jute industry. This Lagan Company is almost an anti-national company. It has been defying all the orders, rules and regulations of this country. Now, all of a sudden, they say that they are in a position to supply new machines, though they supplied only old type of machines so far when our industrialists have produced the modern machines, the Lagan Co. says that they will also produce modern machines, not in this country but they want to import from other countries.

I say, under no circumstance, any import of jute machinery should be allowed as our people are capable of producing it. I am very glad that Shri Pai and his Secretaries are taking keen interest and they have made several statements in several committees that under no circumstance they

are going to allow any import and the local people will be allowed to produce indigenously the modern machines.

N.C.D.C. is doing very good work. But all its instructions are not being strictly followed by the State Governments except by Maharashtra. My senior colleague Shri K. Suryanarayana stated that incompetent people are being appointed in societies in Tamil Nadu. The people who have no connection whatsoever have been appointed as Presidents, Chairmen, etc. Of course, now after the change-over, the Government is removing all the people who have no connection with cooperative movement.

The Samvat Committee has made some recommendations for the new and expanded new sugar factories. The recommendations must be adopted in toto. All those factories which have come into existence from 1974 onwards must get relief so that they may not suffer. The efficient factories which have completed their project with less than Rs. 3 crores are not getting any benefit. The people who have wasted money and have spent more than Rs. 3 crores are getting relief. This is a bad thing. The efficiency must not be paralysed.

I congratulate Shri T. A. Pai and wish him god speed. He has developed a deserted village into a fine city with so many educational institutions. I wish that all the Members of Parliament and all political workers should go to that place and see how a village can be developed.

श्री राम भगत पास्तवान (रोसेरा) :

सभापति महोदय, मैं प्रस्तुत मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारे देश ने हर क्षेत्र में बहुत प्रगति की है और इस का श्रेय हमारी प्रधान मंत्री, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी को है।

17.01 hrs.

[SHRI ISHAQUE SAMBHALI in the Chair]

[श्री राम भगत पासवान]

समापति जी, औद्योगिक विकास का जहाँ तक प्रश्न है यह अधिक केन्द्रित रहने रहने के कारण सर्वसाधारण को जो लाभ पहुँचाना चाहिये वह नहीं पहुँच रहा है। इसलिये उद्योग मंत्री से आग्रह करूंगा कि जिस तरह से बड़े बड़े शहरों में उद्योगों की स्थापना हो रही है इसी प्रकार गावों की ओर भी आग्रह जाये। गावों में आजकल शिक्षित तो बेकार हैं ही, अशिक्षित बेकारों की संख्या भी कम नहीं है। महिलाएँ भी बहुत बेकार बैठी हैं। हम घरेलू उद्योगों को बिल्कुल भूलने जा रहे हैं। आप जानते हैं कि उत्तर बिहार प्रांतिन पर्वोषो रा क्षेत्र रहा है। हर साल वहाँ बाढ़ सूख आता है। कृषि प' ऊपर किसानों और जनता का जीवन निर्भर रहना कठिन हो गया है। इसलिये आप वहाँ अग्रज लार्ज स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज की स्थापना नहीं कर सकते तो कम से कम गृह उद्योगों की स्थापना तो जरूर कर सकते हैं। हम ने एक क्षेत्रीय विकास सम्मेलन किया था और उस में यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि कम से कम प्रत्येक प्रखंड स्तर पर एक कुटीर उद्योग की स्थापना कर दी जाय चार, पांच एकड़ जमीन ले कर जिस में खादी कपड़े की बुनाई और कताई की व्यवस्था हो और विलेज कजम्पशन का जितना सामान है वह कुटीर उद्योग में तैयार हो। अगर हर प्रखंड में इसकी व्यवस्था हो जाय तो कम से कम सैकड़ों आदिमियों की राजी रोंटी की समस्या हल हो सकती है। तो मैं उद्योग मंत्री जी से कहूंगा कि उन के पास कर्मचारियों की कमी नहीं है, बड़े बड़े पदाधिकारी हैं, लेकिन मुझे खेद है कि वह पदाधिकारी जिला स्तर पर कहा रहते हैं जनता को पता तक नहीं रहता है। यह लोग सहयोग की अपेक्षा जहाँ कोई शुष्क उद्योग के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करने जाते हैं तो उन के साथ अफसरशाही करते हैं। इसलिये आग्रह है कि यह लोग, उन लोगों को जो छोटे छोटे रोजगारों के

संबंध में कर्ज के लिये या राय लेने के लिये जाते हों, तो उन्हें सहयोग दे और जहाँ तक कुटीर उद्योग का प्रश्न है हर प्रखंड में इस की व्यवस्था कर दे, चार, पांच एकड़ जमीन में, तो उत्तर बिहार जो अकालवस्त रहता है, हर समय बेकारी और भुखमरी का शिकार रहता है, वहाँ के लोगों को राहत मिल सकेगी और गावों के स्तर पर लोगों को बहुत बड़ी राहत होगी।

दूसरी बात है खादी ग्रामोद्योग सच। यह महात्मा गांधी की अपनाई हुई चीज है और जहाँ कहीं भी मैं जाता हूँ तो देखता हूँ कि खादी संस्थाएँ जो चल रही हैं वह लड़खड़ा रही हैं। मुझे यहाँ तक सुनने को मिला है कि जो खादी के कपड़े की बुनाई हानी है उस का सूत मिल में आता है चर्खा का नहीं होता है। और यह इसलिए कि जो अंग्रेज चर्खा चलाती है उन्हें बहुत कम पैसा दिया जाता है। जिस तरह में पहले कानून वाली अंग्रेजों की सरकार की तरफ से रिलीफ दिया जाता था वह आज बंद कर दिया गया है जिस की वजह से चर्खा चलाने का काम बंद हो गया है। इस तरफ मंत्री महोदय ध्यान दें और जो गरीब अशिक्षित महिलाएँ हैं, जो चर्खा कात कर गुजारा करती थी और जिन का आप कुछ प्रतिशत रिलीफ देने थे जिस का बंद कर दिया गया है, मेरी मांग है कि उन्हें आप फिर कुछ रिलीफ दें ताकि वह चर्खों की शुरुवात करे और इस प्रकार खादी ग्रामोद्योग में कपड़ा तैयार होने लगे।

इस सस्या के अन्तर्गत खादी बॉर्ड, ग्रामोद्योग के अन्तर्गत जो शहर में काम करने वाले कर्मचारी हैं उनका बेतन अधिक है और देहात से काम करने वालों का बेतन कम है। यह भिन्नता नहीं रहनी चाहिये। उन के बेतन में समानता होनी चाहिये ताकि गावों के खादी ग्रामोद्योग सच में काम करने वालों को भी आत्साहन मिल सके।

अब मुझे मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना है कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों को जो लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं, या बड़े उद्योगों को जहाँ कहीं भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वह अधिकांश में गरीब नवयुवकों और बेकार हरिजनों को देने चाहिये। लेकिन देखने में यह आता है कि जो भी लाइसेंस दिये जाते हैं वह बड़े बड़े लोगों को ही दिये जाते हैं। और कुछ पूँजीपतियों को दे दिये जाते हैं। इस से जो हरिजन और दूसरे गरीब लोग हैं उन को वे नहीं मिल पाते हैं इसलिये मैं आपसे आग्रह करूँगा कि छोटे छोटे उद्योगों के लिए जो लाइसेंस दिये जाने हैं, वे गरीबों को दिये जाएँ, नवयुवकों को दिये जाएँ और शिक्षित नवयुवकों को दिये जाएँ। यह कुटीर-उद्योग के बारे में मेरा आग्रह है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि दक्षिण बिहार में तो खजिरी की कुछ इंडस्ट्रीज हैं और वहाँ पर लाखों स्पेल इंडस्ट्रीज लगी हुई हैं लेकिन नार्थ बिहार का इलाका ऐसा है कि कहीं भी आप को कोई इंडस्ट्री नहीं दिखाई देगी। उत्तर बिहार की जनसंख्या भी गरीब है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री महोदय से आग्रह करूँगा कि कम से कम उत्तर बिहार में वे बड़े बड़े पैमाने पर इंडस्ट्रीज तत्काल खोलें कि वहाँ की बेकारी की समस्या हल हो सके।

रत, मुझे यही कहना था।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI A. P. SHARMA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank all the Members who have participated so far in the debate on the demands of our Ministry.

I would like to say, at the very outset, again, that so far, in the 668 LS—9,

course of the debate, about fourteen Members have participated and barring one or two, most of the Members, to whom we are very much thankful, have appreciated and supported the working of this Ministry. Even those one or two Members who have indulged into a little criticism here and there have also not made such criticisms as to call for any concern so far as this Ministry is concerned.

Most of the hon. Members who have participated in the debate have pointed out some improvements to be made here and there and, generally speaking, whatever steps have been taken by this Ministry in the promotion of industries in this country have found a general support.

I would now specifically deal with two subjects—one is about the promotion of small scale industry in the country as well as outside and the other is the development of backward areas or promotion of the industry in the rural areas. So far as the small scale industry is concerned, it is known that there are about 4 lakhs units in this country and it is envisaged that in the present Five Year Plan, we will be setting up another 1,60,000 new units. It is also envisaged that more than a lakh of these units will be set up in the rural villages. About the exemption or various concessions that have been extended for the setting up of industries in the backward and rural areas, you will find that most of these concessions have either not been utilised, as has been observed by many hon. Members, or many of the people whom we expected to go and set up industries in those areas, have not gone.

From the report of this Ministry, it would be seen that we have extended the scheme of Central subsidy for setting up industries in the backward areas.

Then we also have the 'transport subsidy' in hilly and border areas. We have given concession in taxes

[Shri A. P. Sharma]
for the products of these units and at the same time we have given them the facility of getting loan on concessional rate of interest. All these facilities have been there but it is a fact that in spite of these facilities, results have not been achieved in this direction in such a way that we could say that it was very satisfactory. The main reason is that even today 60 per cent of the industry in our country is centred around the four metropolitan cities like Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Delhi around another 46 cities. In all these 50 cities account for all the major industrial development in this country. In the Ministry of Industrial Development we have been—including our senior colleague—thinking as to what steps should be taken so that a larger number of people could be attracted towards the backward areas. For this purpose we are already contemplating to set-up an organisation specifically for the development of backward areas. The objective of this organisation will be to assist and help such organisations in the States as are engaged in this kind of work for building up the infra-structure and setting up industries in these backward areas and also wherever such organisations are not in existence, this organisation at the Centre will take in its hand directly the activities to be performed in that area.

AN HON. MEMBER: Since how long have we been contemplating of this idea?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, it is a fact that there has been some delay in taking decision in this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why do you want to appoint a Committee for such an obvious thing?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: I have not said about setting up a committee. A committee was set-up under the Chairmanship of Shri P. C. Naik, Industries Commissioner of Maharashtra. That Committee has submitted its report and after taking

into consideration the recommendations of that Committee, this decision is being taken.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, kindly ask the Minister to lay the report of the Committee on the Table of the House. I hope it is not a secret report.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: We can place the report of the Committee on the Table of the House. There is nothing secret in it. Sir, as a result of the consideration of the recommendations of the Committee, we have come to the conclusion that some organisation is necessary for creating the infra-structure in the backward areas and, as such, as I have mentioned, an organisation like this is going to be created shortly to look after the development of the backward areas.

My friends must also realise that it is not only the fact that certain districts have been declared as backward areas or that we are going to create an organisation like this that will solve the problem.

Another difficulty is that most of the people from the backward districts or people who talk about the development of the backward areas expect that somebody else from outside, from some other place will come and develop that area. The solution to the problem is to have a sufficient number of entrepreneurs from that area itself; otherwise, we cannot compel somebody to go to a particular area.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH (Parabhani): You can, if you wish to.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: There is no such law so far. He should know. He is a lawyer. We can persuade people, but we cannot compel them.

There is another problem. Suppose we request or persuade some entrepreneurs from Maharashtra to go to Bihar or UP. Now within the State

of Maharashtra itself, there are certain backward areas. They would prefer those areas within the State itself rather than go to Bihar or U.P. Therefore, those who are interested in development of the backward areas—we are all interested in that—know that we should also find the necessary entrepreneurs for this purpose in the local areas. Our slogan is local-based entrepreneur and local-based resources. We should consider local consumption also. Only after producing sufficiently for local consumption can we think of exporting to other places or to other countries.

Therefore, the problem has to be viewed from this angle. Unless and until we do so, I do not think any other approaches will help. We are thinking of creating some more facilities for developing industries in backward areas, but I want to make one thing clear. So far as I have seen in the course of my working in this Ministry, no amount of effort can create any kind of atmosphere in the backward areas which will help them develop industries in their own areas unless and until the local people, the people from that area, come forward to undertake this work.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You have now come to the conclusion that it is the people who have to do it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questions may be asked later.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Some friends spoke about training young entrepreneurs for this purpose. We have taken steps in this direction also. By this time, this Ministry has been able to train about 5,000 young entrepreneurs, educated youth. But we did not know how many of these people have come forward to set up industries and how many of them after taking the training have gone away and taken up some other work. Therefore, now we have taken a decision that whomsoever we train for this purpose, it will be the responsibility of this Ministry to see that they set up industries in that particular

area or particular place where they are trained for the purpose. We are taking this step, and to that extent all the Small Scale Industry Service Institutes are going to be made responsible to see that they are not just to train up people and forget them, but they should also take follow-up action and oversee it till such time as they set up industries.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Fix the responsibility for supply of raw materials and marketing of the products; do these two things and you would have solved the problem.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: My hon. friend has raised this question. I can assure him that in some States, some such steps have already been taken. It has been mentioned here on many occasions. I say it not in order to praise a particular State. But the State from which I come, Bihar, though lagging behind in many things, has recently made it compulsory for all the big industries to buy the products of small scale industries, and ancillaries in that State. They have taken this decision applicable from block level to the State level. All Government purchases must be from the products of these industries, provided of course that the products are of a particular standard and the prices are reasonable.

I think every State has to do that. Our intention is definitely dispersal of industries and on this occasion I must congratulate the Maharashtra Government; they have taken a decision that they will not allow any fresh units to be set up in Bombay and if anybody wants to set up any industry, he has to go outside Bombay, to some other place.

My friend Shri Mahajan said something about setting up ancillaries of the public sector undertakings. This has already been taken up and my friend should be happy to know that the Scooters India, Lucknow have taken steps to see that 100 per cent ancillaries are produced....

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Why should the ECTV a public sector TV not have smaller units in the Private sector as their ancillary units?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: This particular example may be in the mind of the hon. Member. I was saying that some public sector undertakings have already taken steps in this direction; Scooter India, Lucknow is not the only one; Bokaro has done this; HEC, Ranchi has done this; Durgapur has done this. All the public sector undertakings have taken upon themselves the task of developing ancillaries around big industries.

In the course of the debate, one hon. Member Shri Rajdeo Singh mentioned about some embezzlement in the Khadi Board in Kanpur, he said that it happened under the very nose of the director of industries who was posted at Kanpur. My hon. friend should know that khadi work is not looked after by the director of industries; there is the Khadi Commission and that looks after that work. By saying this I do not mean to stop here. The hon. Member has brought to our notice this complaint; we shall definitely take it up and look into whatever complaint is brought before us regarding the working of the khadi organisation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Since 1951 has khadi production gone up? What was it then and what is it now? What is the expenditure and how much has it gone up since 1951? Only those figures would be sufficient.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Those figures are not readily available to me; I shall give it to my friend Mr. Sathe.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will give them to you; production of khadi has come down from 9000 metres to

5000 metres and the expenditure has gone up from Rs. 80 lakhs to about Rs. 40 crores.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Mr. Sathe can keep so many figures in his memory; I do not I shall give the figures later if he wants. I want to say that if there is any complaint regarding the working of the Khadi Commission, it will be looked into and we shall see that those irregularities, if any, are set right.

श्रीवती गंगा देवी (मोहनलाल गंज) :

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि श्री राजदेव सिंह जी यह रहे थे कि कानपुर में डायरेक्टरेट आफ इंडस्ट्रीज में खादी के बारे में एम्बेजलमेंट चल रहा है। मैं भी यह कह रही हूँ कि खादी कमिशन में इतनी कorrप्शन और एम्बेजलमेंट चल रहा है कि जितनी भी रमाल स्कूल इंडस्ट्रीज चल रही हैं, वह सब कागज पर चल रही हैं। जिस देश को लेकर खादी कमिशन का प्रायोजनाइजेशन हुआ था, वह देश बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है, देशों में भुत्तर खत्म हो गये हैं। जिन औरतों को चर्खे मिलते थे, और वह नून कान्ती थीं और उससे अपना जीवन निर्वाह करती थीं, उनका काम बिल्कुल खत्म हो गया है। ग्राम उद्योग का तो केवल नाम है। ऐसे ऐसे लोगों को प्रांट दी जाती है, लोन दिये जाते हैं जिनसे उन्होंने अपने बिजनेस चला रखे हैं, और इसी वैसे से प्राज वे लखपती हो गये हैं। मैं ऐसे ऐसे लोगों के नाम मध्व्यारे के बता सकती हूँ।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, a point had been raised in this House again and again about the existence of the

bogus units. Of course, bogus units cannot exist. We have conducted a Census for the first time and the result of the Census reveals that there are three kinds of Units in the small scale sector—the units which are in existence, the units which are non-existent and the units which are not traceable and perhaps some units are not going to be traceable at all.

समापति सहोदय : मैं समझता हूँ कि हाउस के कई सेक्शन की तरफ से खादी कमिशन के बारे में बेइमानी जाहिर की जा रही है। जब हाउस के मेम्बरान की एक एक बड़ी ताबाब बेइमानी जाहिर करे, तो मिनिस्टर साहब को यह झूठो हो जानी है कि वह उन को प्रार चांग का इन्जाम कर और हाउस को इत्मीनन दिलायें कि निम्नलि में जरूरी कार्यवाही को जायेगा, और जो गिरायतों की गई है, उन दूर लिया जायेगा।

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Sir, I accept what you have just now said and I have already told you that whatever irregularities there may be in the working of the Khadi Commission, they will definitely be looked into by us and we will see that those irregularities are removed. Regarding the bogus units in the small scale sector, as a result of the National Census conducted regarding the small scale sector units, it has now been found that about 9 per cent of the units are non-existent. In the provisional report of the first Census, there was a large percentage. But we again referred it to the State Directorates. They reviewed the position and I can place the review result of every State. Now, the position is that 9 per cent of the units are not traceable, whether they are in existence or not. But I would only explain that those units which are non-traceable, are not

in existence so far as we are concerned, because there are certain small scale units which are not registered. So we have conducted a Census of those units which are registered. But those units which are not registered may be in existence. But so far as we are concerned, they are not traceable. We shall again review the position and I am quite sure, the third review will definitely come to a definite conclusion as to how many units are actually in existence. Therefore, to say that a large number of small scale units exist on paper cannot be accepted and I am not prepared to accept this position because there are about 4.0 lakh units in this country and we are going to have 1,60,000 more in the next five years. This is the position so far as the small scale sector is concerned. I would now like to make only one point I leave the rest to the care of my senior colleague who will reply tomorrow. Regarding the activities of our Ministry outside the country, particularly in the promotion of small scale and village industries, we have been assisting about 37 developing countries, for promotion of small scale and village industries. Recently, we have arrived at an agreement with two countries—Mauritius and Tanzania. In Tanzania we have identified 52 units and we are going to promote the small scale industries in that country. We will be providing machinery and expertise to those countries for the promotion of small scale industries. These steps taken by this Ministry in the field of industrial development will go a long way in promoting and strengthening our ties with the friendly countries.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 7, 1976/Vaisakha 17, 1898 (Saka).